Board of Trade Journal

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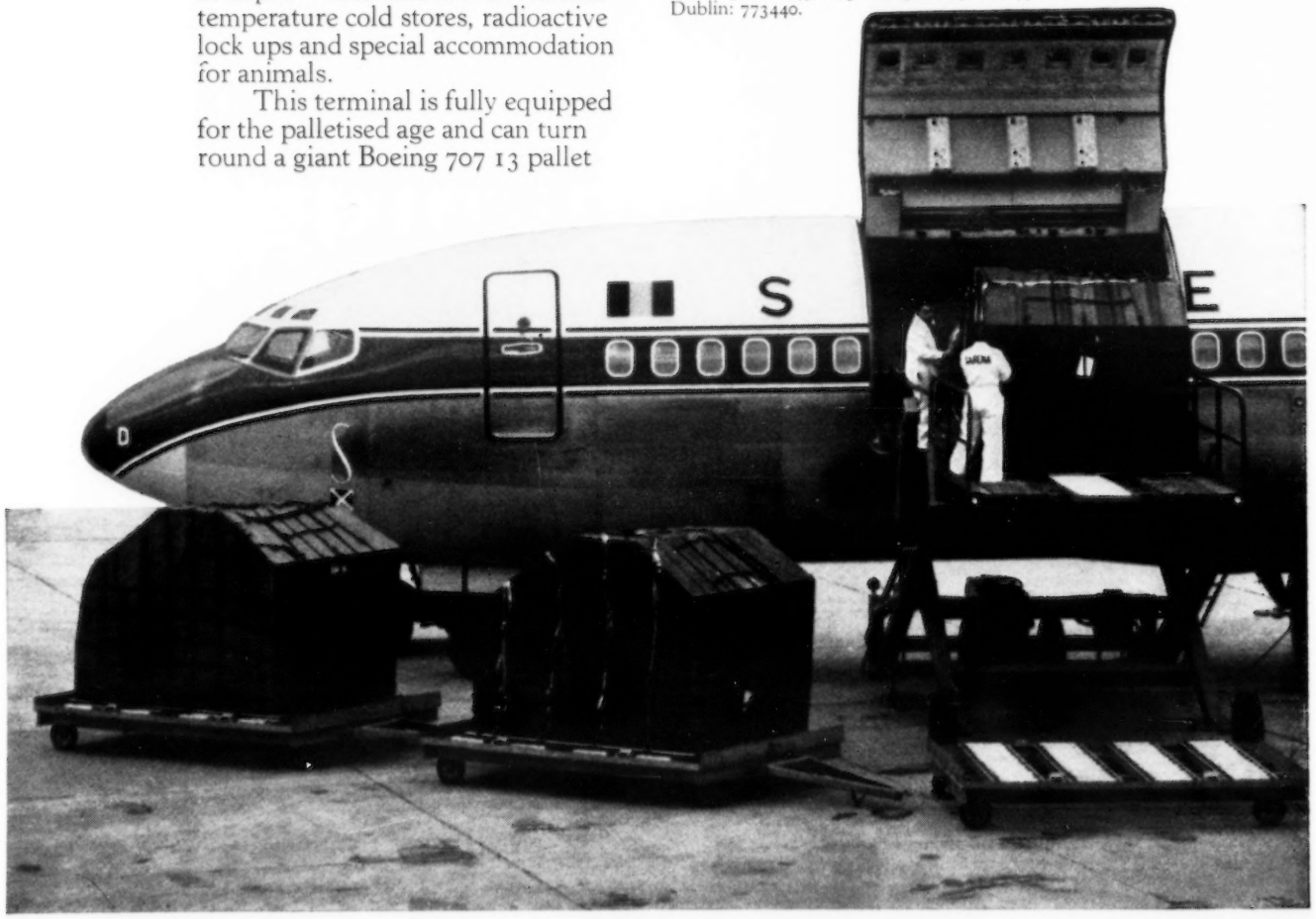

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Front cover photograph

Rank Xerox became the first Western business equipment company to open a showroom in Bucharest earlier this year. The showroom is situated in part of the Central Institute for Technical Documentation building, and the Institute uses the showroom to provide a copying and duplicating service for state organizations. At present there are models of all the straightforward office copier/duplicators ranging from the fastest producing one copy per second to the desk-top model. The photograph shows one of the team of 11 girls who operate the four Rank Xerox machines in the showroom. The opening of this showroom in Bucharest follows the setting up of showrooms and copy centres in Budapest, Ljubljana and Zagreb. Rank Xerox is planning to open a showroom in each major city in Eastern Europe.

Late Announcements

Dock Strike

(*See also page 150*)

Exporters needing extensions of import licences from overseas countries.

As a result of the dock strike some exporters of products requiring import licences in the country of destination may find that they are unable to deliver the orders before the expiry date of the licences. In such cases it is suggested that exporters should advise their customers or agents to apply to the licensing authority of the country concerned for extensions of the licence, explaining the reason for the application. British Embassies and High Commissions overseas will in the meantime have explained to the Governments concerned that this problem may arise and will have asked them to consider applications sympathetically.

Firms should check at ports in advance

The following announcement was issued by the Ministry of Transport on July 17:

'In view of the national dock strike, the Ministry of Transport asks anyone who has cargo to deliver or collect to check the situation at the port concerned with the port authority, cargo agent or shipowner, whose advice should be obtained before sending any vehicles or goods to the port'.

Port Emergency Committees

On July 18 the Minister of Transport announced the setting up of Port Emergency Committees at various ports. It was stated that the Minister will authorise the committees to exercise his functions under the Emergency Regulations relating to the control of port traffic.

Court of Inquiry appointments

On July 17 the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity announced that Lord Pearson would be chairman of the Court of Inquiry. The other members are Mr. E. T. C. Grint, Mr. T. W. Paynter, Mr. E. J. Fielding.

Lord Pearson has been a Lord of Appeal since 1965. He was Chairman of the Courts of Inquiry into the dispute in the Electricity Supply Industry in 1964 and the Seamen's strike in 1966.

Index to Statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months

Title	*Last Published*
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	8 July 1970
Air miss reports (A)	1 April 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	29 April 1970
Trade by air (6-M)	20 May 1970
Balance of payments	
Civil aviation (Q)	4 Feb. 1970
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	10 June 1970
UK balance of payments (Q)	10 June 1970
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	27 May 1970
Business names registered (A)	8 April 1970
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	7 Mar. 1969
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	15 July 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	17 June 1970
Manufacturing industry. Census of production (A)	31 Dec. 1969
Catering trades turnover (M)	15 July 1970
Chemicals industry (Q)	6 May 1970
Companies:	
Acquisition and mergers (Q)	27 May 1970
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	8 July 1970
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	15 July 1970
Construction work overseas (A)	15 Oct. 1969
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	13 May 1970
International trade credit (A)	15 April 1970
ECGD business (Q)	15 July 1970
Electronics industry:	
Electronic capital equipment deliveries research and development (Q)	27 May 1970
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	7 Jan. 1970
Production exports and orders (M)	24 June 1970
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	15 July 1970
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	This week
Registration of films (A)	4 Mar. 1970
Trends in film going (A)	This week
Food:	
Consumption levels (A)	18 Feb. 1970
Household consumption (Q)	15 April 1970
Footwear industry orders and deliveries (M)	17 June 1970
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	24 June 1970
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	6 May 1970
World exports of manufacturers (A)	27 Sept. 1969
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	15 April 1970
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	15 July 1970
Value of overseas trade (M)	This week
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	6 May 1970
Gold and convertible currency reserves (M)	8 July 1970
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	15 July 1970
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of finance houses (Q)	20 May 1970
Business (M)	15 July 1970
Industrial building (Q)	29 April 1970
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	This week
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	24 June 1970
N. Ireland index (M)	1 July 1970
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	30 July 1969
Transactions (Q)	1 April 1970
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	8 April 1970
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	15 July 1970
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	3 June 1970
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (A)	11 Feb. 1970
Analysis of production (Q)	13 May 1970
Deliveries (Q)	13 May 1970
Production (M)	15 July 1970
Volume of production (M)	15 July 1970
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	8 July 1970
Motor trades turnover (M)	15 July 1970
Office development permits (Q)	10 June 1970
Partnerships registered (A)	8 April 1970
Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	30 July 1969
Trends in private pension funds investment (Q)	1 April 1970
Retail price index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	8 July 1970
N. Ireland index (M)	8 July 1970
Royalty transactions (A)	25 Mar. 1970
Shipping:	
Movement at UK ports (M)	24 June 1970
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	7 Jan. 1970
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	7 Mar. 1969
Industry's stocks (Q)	15 July 1970
Manufacturing industry. Census of production (A)	31 Dec. 1969
Retail (M)	15 July 1970
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	This week
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	24 June 1970
Cotton production (M)	24 June 1970
Hosiery production (M)	24 June 1970
Wholesale houses sales (M)	15 July 1970
Wool exports (Q)	27 May 1970
Wool output (M)	24 June 1970
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	27 Aug. 1969
UK tourist traffic (M)	15 July 1970
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	25 Feb. 1970
Index nos. (M)	This week

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subjects	*Last Published*
Board of Trade addresses	1 July 1970
Board of Trade Regional Organization	15 July 1970
British Commercial representatives overseas	15 July 1970
Customs notices of interest to exporters	1 July 1970
Directory of Board of Trade departments and their work	8 April 1970
ECGD local offices	25 Feb. 1970
Half-yearly index - July-Dec. 1969	18 Feb. 1970
Official Receivers' offices	20 May 1970
Programme of trade promotions	1 July 1970

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SITPRO—reason, report and purpose

by J. A. Raven, Director, The SITPRO Board

THE OLD CONCEPT of leaders in industry and government planning purposively from a stable current platform for a foreseeable if not controllable future is ripe for rejection.

The picture on all sides today is rather that of a managerial rodeo with all concerned trying desperately to rope, ride and momentarily throw their particular bucking bronco of change before a highly critical audience.

The United Kingdom Committee for the Simplification of International Trade Procedures, set up two years ago by the National Economic Development Council, has just emerged from one such tussle clutching what has been generally received as a widely useful and responsible report and pausing only to change its role slightly into the SITPRO Board, under the sponsorship of the Board of Trade, before re-entering the arena for a further confrontation.

What were the main factors which led to the original Committee, what are the major conclusions of the SITPRO Report and where does the new Board see its chief responsibilities developing in future? These are questions which can reasonably be asked at this stage and this article, endeavours to provide some pertinent, if necessarily summarized answers.

The original SITPRO Committee

The background to the establishment of the original SITPRO Committee in 1968 was an information flood-warning.

The elements are substantial individually and daunting in combination. Firstly the growth of world trade is swelling the total volume of goods passing. Secondly, the items entering into this trade are becoming daily more complex and sophisticated. The corresponding increase in the information necessary to move, check, finance and pass these goods through Customs is explosive in character and effect.

Thirdly the rate of movement of these goods has accelerated from the pace of the sailing ship to that of the roll-on roll-off ferry or the jet freighter and, to make things a little more complicated, a large and rapidly growing proportion of consignments are now sealed in large containers where visual examination is next to impossible and movement by a variety of transport media practically continuous. In the United Kingdom at any rate there is the added problem of the concentration of this flood of data through the diminishing number of rail handling points, the fewer and fewer ports which can provide the necessary new expensive terminal facilities, and a handful of already overstrained international airports.

The formalities and paper documents available to cope with this factual inundation and direct it smoothly through established procedural check points were devised for a much smaller and simpler current of trade carried on at a far more leisurely pace and with pauses of length and frequency generously adequate to accommodate the most complicated ritual or document.

Of course commercial and official interests have moved naturally to adjust their methods and paperwork to new developments over many years; but just recently the tide of cumulative change has been running so strongly through the usual channels that adaptation must give way to radical reconstructions if serious breaches are to be avoided.

By a strenuous effort of commercial and governmental good will the problem is being handled at most points in international trade with only marginal friction overall and occasional really serious delays to good caused by late information. But underneath these early warning signs there is a growing tendency to reduce the movement of goods to the rate at which the procedural and paperwork systems can handle them. There is no acute crisis largely because prudent commercial people cut back their rate of movement or phase certain stages in the transit of goods so as to avoid it.

The SITPRO Report† enlarges the detail of this general problem and sets out a series of recommendations to deal with it. Many are specific and addressed to detailed adjustments or reforms. Others illustrate general principles such as separating the movement of information from the movement of the cargoes to which traditional practices had affixed them – 'getting the documents off the back of the goods', or encouraging the idea of 'optional simplicity' which would allow anyone willing and able to manage with a simple document or procedure to choose this in preference to a more 'important' and complicated method which may at present be the only one available. The Report endeavors to set out the problems and suggested solutions in a clear relationship and simple terms. It is best read as a whole and in full so that even individual problems can be seen in perspective.

The Report is as the Board's chairman, Lord Thorneycroft, said recently 'a photograph of a rapidly changing scene'. It fixes momentarily the current pattern of problems and opportunities so that the Board itself, the interests it will be working with at home and abroad and individual readers in business or government can obtain a sense of relationship and see some signposts to future progress.

Specific recommendations

As well as setting the scene the Report makes some 32 specific recommendations. Against each recommendation are listed the various interests which the new Board will approch with early proposals for implementation.

Among these recommendations are the bringing together of documents and procedures for air and surface transport to ease truly intermodal working, the adoption of a standard short form bill of lading, support for the principles of the TCM Convention for combined transport, amendment of the International Chamber of Commerce Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits, use of the new Standard London Shipping Note, standardization of port charges documentation systems and terminology, deferment of Customs duties, and support for GATT efforts to get rid of oppressive consular documentation requirements for a number of overseas destinations.

The Board has not yet set out any detailed programme of work, but the implementation of the Report must play a very large part in its early responsibilities.

This means that over the next three years or so there will be four or five main areas of activity.

Conventional paperwork, still very important for a great deal of our international trade, must be rationalized wherever possible and the Board will press for the extended use of the aligned series of major international trade documents – certificate of origin, shipping note, bill of lading, insurance certificate, export declaration and exchange control form – all of which can be produced in one run from a single master document. There must also be continuing pressure to reduce or eliminate remaining official obstacles ranging

† The Report was summarized on publication in the Journal of May 6. Copies are available from HMSO, price £1.

(*Continued on next page*)

SITPRO, *continued*

from the onerous consular documentation requirements of some foreign governments to a few residual inflexibilities in our own Customs and exchange control procedures.

SITPRO will also be called on to continue its important role in organizing prompt responses from United Kingdom trade, transport and government to procedural and information flow problems posed by rapid advances in transport technology.

Fortunately the means of handling vast quantities of information are ready to hand in the new resources of automatic data processing. But computers are rather like locomotives – they need rails to run on – the rails of carefully thought out and, for international trading purposes, intercommunicating systems. To reconcile and guide the many separate interests concerned in international trade to a common awareness of the systems problem and the need for maximum compatibility will be a major task for any national body, especially when this work must be carried on internationally as well as in the United Kingdom. There are also the related problems of establishing agreed practices in coding and data transmission, without which the most powerful and omnicompetent computer would be condemned to electronic solitary confinement.

Parallel work in other countries

SITPRO is not the only national facilitation agency at work in 1970. Similar tasks are being undertaken by parallel bodies in the United States and more recently in France. For many years there has been growing attention to various aspects of trade documentation and procedures in a host of international organizations, including the Economic Commission for Europe, the International Chamber of Commerce and the International Chamber of Shipping.

All or any of these organizations may be dealing at any time with important elements in SITPRO's field of responsibility and the new Board will need to be active and influential at many points in world discussions if British resources of experience and insight are to be properly and fully employed.

Success in this formidable combination of responsibilities should ensure that Britain not only progressively liberates her own industry and transport to take full advantage of technological innovation, but also makes a full contribution to the international understanding and agreement without which potential expansion in world trade could soon be severely restricted.

IMPORTANCE OF AIR MAIL

All correspondence overseas should be done by air rather than by sea in the interests of export efficiency, and businessmen are reminded that due care should be taken that mail is fully stamped. Should this precaution be overlooked the correspondence may be delayed and opportunities lost.

Outside busy periods, such as Christmas, the Post Office often makes up postage on insufficiently stamped airmail letters (though this cannot be guaranteed) provided the sender's name and address appears on the envelope. An insufficiently stamped airmail letter not having this information may be sent surface mail or the addressee may be called upon to pay double the missing postage.

Full details of overseas postage rates (and much other useful information) are given in the Post Office Guide, obtainable at all post offices, price 2s. 6d. Another useful publication is the monthly Air Mail Leaflet which gives postage rates, times of transmissions and the latest posting times which vary with airline schedules. The Air Mail Leaflet is available free from all post offices and a standing order can be placed for its regular delivery.

Dock Strike : state of emergency proclamation

A PROCLAMATION of a state of emergency and the setting up of a Court of Inquiry were announced in Parliament on July 16 following the start of the national dock strike the previous day.

After the Speaker had read the message from the Queen declaring the state of emergency, Mr. Reginald Maudling, the Home Secretary said:

'Faced with a nation-wide stoppage in the docks, the Government must take steps to discharge their responsibility to maintain essential services and to minimize disruption which could have a serious effect on the life of the community. They have therefore thought it right to advise the proclamation of an emergency under Section 1 of the Emergency Powers Act, 1920, as amended, followed by the making of Regulations under Section 2.

'Where a situation arises which carries with it a serious threat to the essentials of life of the community, it is the clear duty of the Government of the day to make use of the machinery provided by Parliament for such a contingency.'

The Regulations were made the same day.

Mr. Maudling said they were on the same lines as those made in 1966 and conferred enabling powers on Ministers which they would only use if and when the necessity arose.

Questions following Mr. Maudling's statement are given in July 16 *Hansard*, cols. 1736-1739. (The Regulations were also debated on July 20.)

Court of Inquiry appointed

After outlining the discussions which preceded the strike, Mr. Robert Carr, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, said:

'In view of the very grave consequences for the nation of the deadlock resulting from the positions taken by the two sides, I have decided to appoint immediately a Court of Inquiry. I will announce the terms of reference and membership as soon as possible.

'This will involve a full and independent investigation and assessment to be made of the merits of the unions' claims and of the employers' offer. In view of this, and the very serious effects of the strike for the nation, as well as for the future prosperity of the industry and of the dockers themselves, I would urge the unions to consider suspending their industrial action.'

(For full statement and discussion on it see *Hansard*, July 16, cols. 1726-1734).

Control on export of live animals, meat and poultry

TO CONSERVE supplies of meat during the emergency, the Board of Trade are making arrangements, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to stop temporarily the export of live cattle, sheep and pigs (other than animals intended for breeding) and of meat and poultry.

Under the Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 5) Order, 1970, licences are required on and after July 19 for all exports from the United Kingdom of 'meat, fresh, chilled or frozen (including edible offal) of bovine animals, sheep and swine' and 'dead poultry (that is to say, fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea-fowls), fresh, chilled or frozen (including edible offal)'.

In addition, all licences for live cattle, sheep, swine and pigmeat were revoked from midnight, July 18/19.

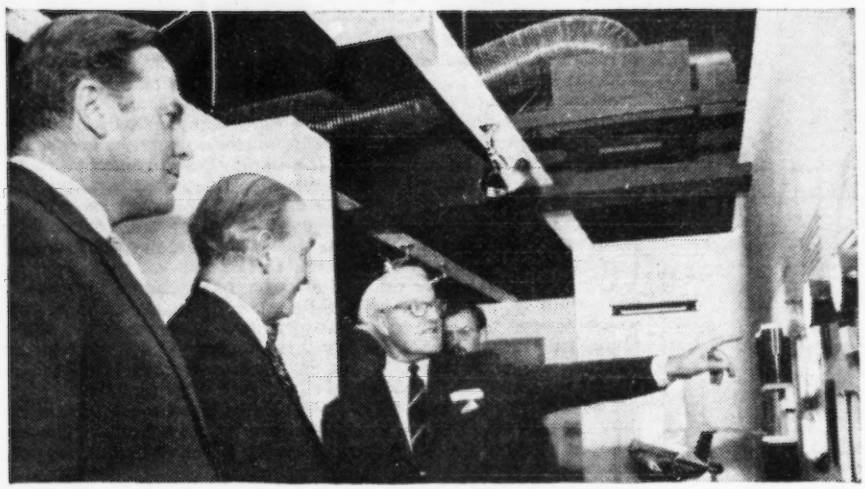
Copies of the Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 5) Order, 1970 and of the Revocation will be available shortly from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, WC1 and branches (or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, SE1).

Inquiries about these changes should be addressed to Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Broadway Buildings, 54 Broadway, London, SW1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2767 or 2462).

(*See page* 146 *for any late announcements*)

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Division is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.



Mr. Michael Noble, President of the Board of Trade, opened British European Airways five-week exhibition at The Design Centre in London on July 14. The exhibition, which continues until August 22, is the first by an airline at The Design Centre and illustrates BEA's influence on design in all its aspects of flying and ground activities. Seen here touring the exhibition after the opening ceremony are (right to left) Sir Anthony Milward, chairman, BEA, Mr. Michael Noble, and Mr. H. E. Marking, chief executive, BEA.

HE Sheikh Hassan Mishari, Saudi Arabian Minister of Agriculture and Water, being greeted by his host, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, at a reception given for His Excellency on his official visit to the United Kingdom. During their stay, he and his party toured various agricultural establishments and the Royal Show at Kenilworth.

Mr. Frederick Corfield, Minister of State, Board of Trade, visited a number of National Air Traffic Control Service centres on July 13. He is pictured here with Mr. J. Nes (left), Watch Superintendent, in the Indicator Operations Room at London Air Traffic Control Centre, West Drayton.

ECGD guarantees £5.68 million loan for Hungarian ammonia plant

THE EXPORT CREDITS Guarantee Department signed a Financial Guarantee on July 10 covering the financing of the United Kingdom element of a contract for the design, supply of equipment and materials, and construction of an ammonia plant to form an additional part of the existing Pet fertilizer complex in Hungary.

The contract, of which the United Kingdom element is worth £6.68 million, is between Kellogg International Corporation of London and Chemokomplex Hungarian Trading Company, the Hungarian state organization responsible for the supply of machines and equipment for the chemical industry. The plant will be designed to produce an output of 1,000 metric tons of ammonia per day when fully commissioned in the summer of 1974.

A loan, of £5.68 million, is being made available by Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd., who are acting on behalf of a syndicate of London clearing banks comprising Barclays Bank Ltd., Lloyds Bank Ltd., Midland Bank Ltd., and National Westminster Bank Ltd., and is repayable over a period of eight years from the date of commissioning of the plant.

Export of United Kingdom bronze coins

THE EXPORT of United Kingdom £sd pennies and halfpennies, other than coins exported in quantities up to 25lb. in weight, will in future be prohibited from export without a licence.

This was announced on July 13 by Mr. Terence Higgins, Minister of State, Treasury, in a Written Answer to a Parliamentary Question. He said that an Order had been made by the Board of Trade banning the bulk export of pennies and halfpennies from July 17. The Order is to prevent the export of these coins for melting down overseas.

The new export control does not apply to coins which are more than 100 years old at the date of exportation. These are already covered by the control on the export of antiques (i.e. articles over 100 years old) which has been in operation for many years.

Copies of the Export of Goods (Control) (Amendment No. 4) Order, 1970 will be available shortly from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches (price 4d. each; or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1; price 8d.).

Inquiries about the change should be addressed to the Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Broadway Buildings, 54 Broadway, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2778).

Note:

Under Section 14 of the Decimal Currency Act 1969 it is an offence punishable by a fine or imprisonment to melt down or break up any metal coin which is or has been current in the United Kingdom except under the authority of a licence granted by the Treasury. In practice such licences are confined to the melting down of coins on behalf of the Royal Mint.

The export of United Kingdom silver alloy coins minted before 1947 other than coins exported in a quantity not exceeding 10 in number already requires a licence. The control is being extended to £sd pennies and halfpennies because, at current copper prices, their export for melting down might be profitable. This control is intended to reinforce the existing protection of the coinage.

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Anti-dumping duty on ammonium sulphonitrate

AT THE CONCLUSION of their investigation into the anti-dumping application concerning nitrogenous fertilizers from Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden, the Board of Trade announced on May 19, 1970 (*Board of Trade Journal* of May 20) that they were satisfied that imports of calcium ammonium nitrate originating in these countries had taken place at dumped prices and that this dumping had caused material injury to the British industry. At the same time, the Board made it clear that if they received evidence of significant imports of calcium ammonium nitrate from other countries or of ammonium sulphonitrate or ammonium nitrate from any country they would urgently consider extending action to these imports.

The Board have since received evidence of significant imports of ammonium sulphonitrate from the Federal Republic of Germany which appear to them to be dumped, and have made the Anti-Dumping Duty Order 1970 imposing a duty of £5 per ton on ammonium sulphonitrate originating in the Federal Republic of Germany. The Order comes into effect from July 17, 1970.

The Order allows appropriate relief to be given of anti-dumping duty where the Board are satisfied that imports have not been dumped or that the margin of dumping is less than the amount of the duty.

For the purpose of implementing this Order, the Board of Trade have directed that proof of the country of origin shall be furnished to HM Customs and Excise in respect of ammonium sulphonitrate exported to the United Kingdom from Belgium, France, the Netherlands and West Germany.

Copies of the Order, SI 1970 No. 1013, are available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1 (price 6d.) or by post (price 10d.) from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, Brunswick House, 2 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by August 5.

Tariff Heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.14	Vinyl acetate	Vinyl acetate monomer	November 5, 1970	6666

Nine CoID retail courses in the autumn

THE COUNCIL of Industrial Design has organized nine training courses to be held this autumn for retail sales staff on subjects ranging from kitchen design and fittings to carpets. Retailers sending staff on any CoID retail courses and who are covered by the Distributive Industry Training Board levy and grant schemes should apply for a grant to the Board. Companies paying levy to the Construction Industry Training Board should consult the Board concerning the grant position well in advance of attendance.

Businessmen in Government

ANOTHER four businessmen have been invited to join a small team which will work under the leadership of Mr. R. A. Mejes, marketing co-ordinator of Shell International Petroleum Company, whose appointment was announced on June 26.

The four businessmen are: Mr. D. G. Rayner, a director of Marks & Spencer; Mr. K. F. Lane, a director of the Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation Ltd.; Mr. H. R. Hutton, a director of Hambros Bank; Mr. A. Fogg, a director on the main board of P. A. Management Consultants Ltd.

When the appointment of Mr. Mejes was announced it was explained that his first task would be to help with the arrangements for the other businessmen to make up the team. Members of the team will be concerned with examining and recommending improvements in the decision-taking apparatus of Government and the management of Government activities.

New deputy chairman of BNEC

SIR PETER ALLEN, chairman of ICI, was unanimously elected a deputy chairman of the British National Export Council at the Council meeting held in the Bank of England on July 14.

Sir Peter, who is 64, was formerly chairman of BNEC Canada from its formation in October 1964 until his retirement three years later before assuming the chairmanship of ICI.

Visit to Zambia, Malawi and Mauritius

BNEC AFRICA is mounting a second mission to Zambia this September, which will also visit Malawi and Mauritius. The mission will include manufacturers of office equipment, office supplies, stationery, hand tools, garden tools, do-it-yourself packs, fittings and accessories for the furniture trade, cutlery, tableware, glassware and chinaware, toys, sports goods and fancy goods.

Manufacturers of such products interested in joining the mission should contact BNEC Africa as soon as possible at 6-14 Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-930 3121).

Currently Britain's exports to these markets represent a third of what we import, and advantage should be taken of a desire to increase trade with Britain.

BNEC conference on Caribbean trade

THE CHANGING PATTERN of trade in the Caribbean will be analysed at BNEC Caribbean's one-day conference at the Royal Garden Hotel, London, on October 28. Announcing the conference on July 13, Mr. J. O. Whitmee, chairman BNEC Caribbean said: 'The conference will survey opportunities in the Caribbean for sales of capital and consumer goods and for joint ventures and licensing arrangements. It will examine the situation of today and will also seek to interpret future market trends.'

Subjects covered will include hotel equipment, irrigation schemes, agricultural and food processing equipment, deep water harbours, electricity supplies, the market for foodstuffs, clothing and giftware and delivery arrangements to compete with American suppliers.

Speakers will include Sir Peter Runge, chairman, BNEC; Mr. John Pringle, Deputy High Commissioner for Trade for Jamaica; Mr. H. L. Wharrad, chairman, Cambell Booker Stores Ltd. (Guyana); Mr. R. A. G. Haggie, export manager for the Western Hemisphere, British Ropes Ltd. (Puerto Rico); Mr. Jack Hayward, vice-president and director, Grand Bahama Port Authority Ltd., and Mr. P. S. Carrodus, director, Inchcape Overseas Ltd. (Trinidad and Tobago).

Tickets for the conference are £12. Applications should reach BNEC Caribbean by September 30.

Allocation of Mintech factory at Hengoed

THE VACANT Ministry of Technology factory of 47,000 sq. ft. at Hengoed, Glam., in the Special Development Area has been allocated to Granville Paper Mills Ltd., of Edmonton, London.

The company is one of the largest manufacturers of crepe paper in the country and has been established for over 50 years. The business was recently acquired by Delyn Ltd. of Caerphilly (formerly the Standard Box & Carton Co. Ltd.) and it is proposed to transfer all the company's operations from London to Hengoed, where advantage will be taken of the increased production facilities offered by the factory to expand its operations and markets covering both home and overseas. When the transfer has been completed and the factory is fully operational about 200 people will be employed (over half of whom will be men) on the processing and converting of paper into crepe paper, gift wrapping materials, and Christmas decorations.

In addition to making available the factory the Ministry of Technology have also agreed to provide the company with financial assistance.

Sir Alexander Glen, chairman of the British Tourist Authority, speaking at a press conference organized in association with the Consumer Council which called for a change in Britain's licensing laws. With Sir Alexander Glen (left to right) are Mr. L. J. Lickorish, BTA chief executive, and Dame Elizabeth Ackroyd and Lord Donaldson of the Consumer Council.

Location of Offices Bureau Annual Report

THE 1969/70 Annual Report of the Location of Offices Bureau was published on July 16. The report shows that during the year 1969/70, LOB clients decentralized another 9,367 jobs. This made a total of 63,330 jobs moved out with LOB's help since the Bureau's inception in 1963.

'There was nothing in the year's experience to allay my fears of a probable decline in the number of office jobs likely to be moved out of central London in the next year or two,' says Mr. E. J. Sturgess, chairman of the Bureau. 'LOB's work in 1969/70 was dominated by an unsolved national planning problem of the first magnitude. The pattern of population in the South East is in process of pronounced change through the growth in numbers and a steady exodus of residents from London to other parts of the region.'

The Report is available, price 2s. 6d., from the Location of Offices Bureau, 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

New director for Consumer Council

MR. DES WILSON, the 29-year-old director of Shelter, the national campaign for the homeless, has been appointed as the next director of the Consumer Council. He will succeed Dame Elizabeth Ackroyd on March 1, 1971.

Consideration of mergers by the DEP

MR. ROBERT CARR, Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity, has announced that on the information at present before him it is not intended to refer the following proposed mergers to the Monopolies Commission under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965.

Proposed acquisition by International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation Ltd. of London & Edinburgh Life Insurance Co. Ltd. and London & Edinburgh General Insurance Co. Ltd.

Proposed acquisition by Carlton Industries Ltd. of Oldham International Ltd.

Proposed association between Laporte Industries (Holdings) Ltd. and Solvay & Cie SA.

Proposed amalgamation of the London Maritime Investment Co. Ltd. and The Metropolitan Trust Co. Ltd.

Proposed acquisition by Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. of Ireco Chemicals (UK) Ltd.

New financing proposals for the Channel Tunnel

MR. JOHN PEYTON, Minister of Transport, announced on July 15, in answer to questions in Parliament, that he had received new proposals for financing the Channel Tunnel from a group drawn from all three of the international groups interested in the project.

The Minister said: 'I received today new proposals concerning a Channel Tunnel. They were made by a combination of members of all three of the international groups interested in the project, and I understand that they are also being submitted to the French Government. The proposals cover the conduct and financing of final studies and the construction of the tunnel should this subsequently be decided upon. Before reaching any decisions, I shall wish to examine the proposals carefully in consultation with the appropriate French Minister'.

The members of the private group submitting the new proposals have been drawn from all three of the groups whose separate proposals were not found acceptable by the British and French Governments in 1968. They include: in the United Kingdom – the Channel Tunnel Company (in which British Rail are large shareholders); Morgan Grenfell and Co. Ltd.; Robert Fleming and Co. Ltd.; Hill, Samuel and Co. Ltd.; Kleinwort, Benson Ltd.; and S. G. Warburg and Co. Ltd., in France – a number of banks under the leadership of Compagnie Financiere de Suez, Compagnie du Nord, Banque Louis-Dreyfus and Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, together with the French National Railways. The group will also include some American investment banks.

Public awareness of decimalisation

RESEARCH COMMISSIONED by the Decimal Currency Board, and conducted in March 1970, indicates that 70 per cent of adults were aware that Britain would start the changeover to decimal currency in 1971, compared with less than 40 per cent 12 months earlier.

The figures are given in the eighteenth issue of the Board's *Newsletter* published on July 14. Thirty-four per cent of adults correctly named February 1971 as the month of changeover, compared with less than 20 per cent 12 months previously.

'Up to three quarters decimal in a week' forecast

UP TO THREE QUARTERS of all transactions will 'in broad terms' be made in decimals within a week after D Day on February 15 next year. This latest estimate is given in a new booklet 'More points for businessmen', published on July 13 by the Decimal Currency Board (HMSO 1s. (5p.), by post 1s. 4d.). The evidence of a 'massive immediate swing to decimal working' supports the Board's forecast made in 1968 that the changeover period would last at most 18 months but that the bulk of the operation would be over in a much shorter time.

The booklet acknowledges that not every business will be able to change immediately and advises that it would be unwise for businessmen to plan for a D Day changeover regardless of cost and inconvenience. 'It is better to go decimal after D Day and do it well than to switch immediately and make serious mistakes,' it says.

The booklet supplements the Board's 'Points for businessmen' published in February 1969. Like the earlier version it is a series of short notes on a variety of subjects which businessmen need to take into account in their final preparations for the changeover.

Those responsible for the retail price of goods and services will be expected to use the official Shoppers' table when repricing, the booklet says. But it advises that in staff training too much emphasis should not be given to mental conversion between £sd and £p. It is better to concentrate on practical change-giving and to rely on the printed conversion tables.

The booklet notes that the Government have decided that the sixpence will remain legal tender for at least two years after D Day, but warns against assuming that the coin will be freely available for more than a short period. How freely the coin circulates depends, it says, on the willingness of retailers and cash handlers who have changed to decimal trading to use it as a 2½p. in change-giving. The general view among retailers who have studied the matter, says the booklet, seems to be that they will not use the sixpence in this way. Instead they will set the coins aside with threepenny bits and pennies and pay them into the bank.

Information is also given on training and the availability of coins for training purposes. Minimum orders of £60 for each denomination of the decimal bronze coins are already being accepted by the banks.

The booklet describes various aspects of decimalization which will affect sales procedures and payroll. Brief mention is made of metrication and of Stock Exchange arrangements, and an important section deals with the settlement of £sd debts after D Day.

Patent Co-operation Treaty

THE PATENT Co-operation Treaty was signed on June 19 by representatives of the United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Japan and eight other countries at a Diplomatic Conference in Washington, which was attended by delegates from 77 countries and 22 international organizations .

The Treaty is intended to help applicants and Patent Offices. It is designed to facilitate obtaining patent protection in several countries by means of a single application and it provides for sharing to work in respect of search and, possibly, examination among the different member countries.

A copy of the Treaty and the annexed Regulations can be inspected in the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (Holborn Division).

An article on the subject of the treaty, written by a member of the United Kingdom delegation, appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 15, page 80.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-Matter
	June 29, 1970	
867,980	GAF Corporation	Photopolymerization of vinyl monomers by means of silver compounds as catalysts promoted by oxides
941,876	Agfa AG	Method and machine for conveying a web of material
977,741	Robert MacLaren & Company Ltd.	Thermostatically controlled immersion heaters
1,059,357	Siemens Schuckertwerk AG	Conveyor for fine-grained solid particles
1,067,292	Agfa AG	Photographic images and printing forms prepared by heat development
1,110,194	Societa' Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Process for preparing paraformaldehyde
1,111,740	Glaverbel	Glass and other light-transmitting materials and articles
1,151,086	Glaverbel	Method and apparatus for glass manufacture
1,151,931	Glaverbel	A method of modifying the light-reflecting properties of glass and glass materials produced thereby
1,160,294	Glaverbel	Light screens made of glass or other light transmitting material
	July 2, 1970	
898,908	The Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co.	Band building apparatus
971,628	The Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co.	Process for preparing high molecular weight polymers
1,006,693	Societe Anonyme Francaise du Ferodo	Hydraulically operated friction clutches and control circuits therefor
1,024,504	Societe Anonyme Andre Citroen	Rotary piston engines
1,024,744	Desire Detraux and Bruno Comastri	Centrifugal mechanism
1,043,318	Institut de Recherches de la Siderurgie Francaise	A dust extractor for gases
1,043,794	Henry Luke Pau	Process and machine for cutting fruit
1,043,835	Institut de Recherches de la Siderurgie Francaise	Improvements relating to the drying of gases
1,080,950	Houilleres du Bassin du Nord et du Pas-de-Calais	Process for the preparation of trioxane
1,093,988	Societa Italiana Resine S.p.A.	Method of stabilizing polyoxymethylenes

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above Patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

The Patents Office

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the JOURNAL *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library* (01-222 7877, *Ext.* 3038) *who compile the half-yearly index to the* Journal.

Aviation and Shipping

Mr. Michael Noble visits Turnhouse Airport

MR. MICHAEL NOBLE, President of the Board of Trade, visited Turnhouse Airport on July 17. He toured the airport and met Mr. Lindsay Gumley, chairman of the Airport Consultative Committee, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

In the morning Mr. Noble attended the opening of the Highlands and Islands Exhibition, by Mr. Gordon Campbell, Secretary of State for Scotland.

Merchant Shipping (Load Line) Rules

THE BOARD OF TRADE has amended the Merchant Shipping (Load Line) Rules, 1968, by extending the period within which shipowners must comply with the requirement to provide stability information for the guidance of the master in accordance with those Rules in respect of ships which held valid load line certificate when the Rules came into force on July 21, 1968. Stability information in accordance with Schedule 7 to the 1968 Rules must now be provided to the Master within 12 months of the date of issue of the ships first load line certificate issued after July 20, 1970, or by July 20, 1975, whichever is the earlier.

The amending rules, the Merchant Shipping (Load Line) (Amendment) Rules 1970, come into operation on July 21, 1970 and are made as a statutory instrument, SI No. 1970/1003. Copies are obtainable from HMSO, price 6d. (by post 10d.).

Note:

Under the Rules shipowners are required to provide for the guidance of the masters of ships information relating to the stability of the ship. This includes the capacity and centre of gravity of every compartment available for cargo, fuel, etc., the estimated weight of passengers, crew and deck cargo.

Dispersal of oil spilled at sea

THE BOARD OF TRADE have placed orders for 50 sets of equipment specially designed by the Warren Spring Laboratory to disperse oil at sea. Delivery of the first six sets is expected in six to eight weeks time, and the rest will be delivered at regular intervals in sets of six.

The Government is now better equipped technically and organizationally to deal with oil slicks than it was at the time of the 'Torrey Canyon' incident. Legal powers are also being strengthened both in the United Kingdom and internationally in an effort to reduce the number of incidents.

Vessels equipped to spray detergent on oil slicks and to agitate the water and disperse the oil are available at nearly 30 points round the coast and can be mobilized within four to six hours of an incident being reported off our coasts. Each vessel so equipped can deal with up to 150 tons of oil in a day and at 10 knots one eighth of a square mile of sea can be sprayed with oil in an hour.

This equipment is very simple: a surface-breaker made of wood agitates the surface of the sea after detergent has been sprayed on to it and so breaks down the oil into small droplets which disperse harmlessly.

The equipment, designed for the Board of Trade by the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology, can be fitted very quickly to any suitable sea going tug. It consists of a pair of spray booms with a simple mounting device, a portable motor and pump unit and the wooden surface breaker towed behind the spraying vessel to agitate and disperse the oil/detergent mixture.

Captain John Wagstaff (left) of the British National Export Council, talking to Mr. John Farnhill, of the Plessey Company, a member of ABOI's Council, during the inauguration of the Association of British Oceanological Industries held on the Thames launch 'Queen Elizabeth' recently. The Association, which has 40 members, has the primary aim of promoting British products – equipment, instruments and services – applicable in a new 'industry', the exploitation of the sea and the seabed. Over 130 people, including representatives of British Government Departments, attended the inauguration.

Public inquiry into collision between mv "Esso Ipswich" and mv "Efthycosta II"

THE BOARD OF TRADE have ordered a public formal investigation under Section 466 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 into the collision on April 8, 1970, in the Bristol Channel between the British tanker 'Esso Ipswich' and the Greek tanker 'Efthycosta II'.

The date and place of the commencement of the inquiry will be made known in a further announcement.

Emergency pack titles for inflatable liferafts

THE BOARD OF TRADE have decided to standardize the titles of the Emergency Packs carried in inflatable liferafts complying with the Merchant Shipping (Life Saving Appliances) Rules 1965. (Statutory Instrument No. 1105).

Packs for liferafts complying with Rule 35(1) and hence SOLAS Chapter III Regulation 17(a) will be called . . PACK TYPE A

Packs for liferafts on Class II and II(a) vessels complying with the one-sixth requirement in Rule 35(2) and hence SOLAS Chapter III Regulation 17(b) will be called . . . . PACK TYPE B

Packs for liferafts on Class II and II(a) vessels complying with Rule 35(2) other than the one-sixth and hence SOLAS Chapter III Regulation 17(b) will be called . . . . . PACK TYPE C

Packs for liferafts on Class III, IV, V VI(a) and IX(a) vessels complying with Rule 35(3) will be called . . . . PACK TYPE D

Packs for liferafts on Class XII vessels of less than 70 feet in length complying with Rule 35(4) will be called . . . PACK TYPE E

The equipment to be carried in the above Pack Types is listed in Rule 35 of the above Rules and also in Regulation 17 of Chapter III of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1960, in respect of Pack Type A, B and C.

The British Liferaft Manufacturers have been requested to implement the above procedure. The main effect will be an appropriate marking on the outside of the liferaft container.

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

The 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel, hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and exports. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business on application to Export Services Division, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146).

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary Answers of interest to trade and industry

MONDAY, JULY 13

Hire purchase contracts

In reply to a suggestion that legislation should be introduced to ensure that the true rate of interest was included in all contracts for hire-purchase and credit sales transactions and in advertisement of credit terms, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, answered 'The Committee on Consumer Credit has, I understand, received evidence on this question. When the Committee reports later this year, I shall, naturally, consider whatever recommendations it sees fit to make'.

Computer Advisory Service

Mr. Nicholas Ridley, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Technology, was asked what was now the procedure for advising groups of local authorities in the purchase or hire of computers. He answered that groups of or individual local authorities might, if they required it, seek objective advice on computer matters from the Computer Advisory Service but it was not mandatory that they must do so.

Industrial Reorganization Corporation

Mr. Geoffrey Rippon, Minister of Technology, was asked if he would now make public the grounds on which he would judge mergers proposed to him by the Industrial Reorganization Corporation. He replied that until the review of IRC's future had been completed he would consider each new project proposed by IRC on its merits. His concern would be to ensure that intervention, and the use of public funds, was justified in each case.

Another question concerned details of the assistance given by the IRC to firms in Scotland since its formation. Mr. Rippon said: 'I have arranged for such information as is available to be published in the Official Record. The hon. Member may also find it useful to refer to the Minutes of Evidence of the Select Committee on Scottish Affairs 1968/69. (House of Commons Paper No. 397).

The following companies with Registered Offices in Scotland had received assistance from the Industrial Reorganization Corporation:

Company	IRC Financial Assistance £ million
Nuclear Enterprises Ltd.	0·6
Coats Paton Ltd.	—
The Weir Group Ltd. (merger with The Harland Engineering Co. Ltd.)	—
The Donside Paper Co. Ltd.	2·0
Bruce Peebles Industries Ltd.	(Standby credit of £4 million)
The Weir Group Ltd. (takeover of Osborn-Hadfields Steel Founders Ltd.)	1·25
Clarke Chapman & Co. (England based) (takeover of Sir William Arrol & Co. (Scottish based))	2·0

Other companies in receipt of IRC assistance would in some cases have applied this to Scottish projects; but it was not possible to identify the extent of this precisely

Industrial development

Mr. Ridley answered questions on industrial development in Wales and on the advance factory at Stane, Shotts.

TUESDAY, JULY 14

Banks Committee on Patents

The following statement was made by Mr. Michael Noble, President of the Board of Trade, in answer to a question on the Banks Committee on Patents. 'The Report of the Banks Committee to examine the Patent System and Patent Law is being published today. It is a very comprehensive document, and I should like to express my thanks to Mr. Banks and to the members of his Committee for giving so much of their time to this inquiry. The Government will make a statement on the Report when it has given the interested bodies the opportunity to comment on the Committee's recommendations and has been able to consider them and any comments received.'

Import preference

Mr. Grant was asked when a developing country was treated as developed for the purposes of import preference. He answered that there was at present no scheme under which the granting of a preference depended on whether a country was considered to be developed or developing.

Hallmarking

Mr. Grant was asked to make a statement on Board of Trade policy regarding the present British hallmarking arrangements; Mr. Grant said: 'We recognize the need to revise the present law. Consultations are continuing on the details which would need to be incorporated in a reforming Bill based on compulsory hallmarking of gold, silver and platinum wares.'

Cash export figure

The President was asked to publish in *Hansard* a table of figures giving the cash export figure in sterling for the years 1963 and 1969; how much of these exports went to the European Economic Community, the European Free Trade Association, and North America; and similar details of exports of manufactures generally and machinery and transport equipment. Mr. Grant gave the following information:

United Kingdom Exports — £ million

	Total, all countries	EEC	EFTA	North America
1963				
Total	4,365	941	574	584
Of which: Manufactured goods (†)	3,568	723	440	458
Of which: Machinery and transport equipment	1,839	352	220	200
1969				
Total	7,338	1,526	1,081	1,223
Of which: Manufactured goods (†)	6,255	1,279	907	1,017
Of which: Machinery and transport equipment	3,031	579	379	481

(†) Sections 5 to 8 of the Standard International Trade Classification.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15

Dumping of imported food

A Member asked what steps were proposed to stop dumping of imported food on the British market at prices below the cost of production. Mr. Grant replied that the Board of Trade were always ready to consider promptly applications for the imposition of anti-dumping duties which were supported by *prima facie* evidence that the products concerned were being dumped within the meaning of the Customs Duties (Dumping & Subsidies) Act 1969 and were causing or threatening material injury to the British producers of like goods. For this purpose, dumping normally meant sales for export at prices lower than those of comparable sales in the supplier's home market. If there were comparable domestic sales and the Board could determine their fair market price in accordance with Section 4 of the Act, the Board were not entitled to assess dumping by reference to the cost of production.

Horticultural import duties

A Member asked if steps would be taken to update the horticultural import duties to prevent their erosion by inflation. Mr. Grant answered that the erosion of the *ad valorem* incidence of a specific duty by inflation was not a decisive reason for making a tariff change. Any application for a tariff change had to be considered against all the criteria in the Import Duties Act 1958. Regard must be had to the desirability of maintaining and promoting the external trade of the United Kingdom, the desirability of maintaining and promoting efficiency of production in the United Kingdom, the interests of consumers in the United Kingdom, and our international obligations. 'We are, however, always prepared to receive applications for tariff changes, and to consider whether there is a *prima facie* case for a full investigation,' he said.

Industrial development

Mr. Ridley answered questions on industrial development in Daventry, Swindon, Meadowfield, Crook and in Scotland and Wales.

Development grants

Mr. Ridley was asked whether steps would be taken to implement the proposal made by the Convention of Royal Burghs that development grants be weighted to take account of unemployment and depopulation figures and remoteness. He answered that these factors were already taken into account in the designation of development and intermediate areas. He could hold out no hope of changes being introduced along the lines advocated by the Convention of Royal Burghs.

THURSDAY, JULY 16

Car insurance rates

Asked by a Member what steps were proposed in relation to actual or prospective increases in car insurance rates made by insurance companies, in view of Her Majesty's Government's policy on price increases, Mr. Grant said: 'We are not proposing to take any action on this matter'.

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Parliamentary Answers on aviation and shipping

MONDAY, JULY 13

Crash of Dan Air Comet

A Member asked when the interpretation of the data contained in the black box flight recorder carried on the Dan Air Comet which crashed near Barcelona on Friday, July 3, would be made available. Mr. Frederick Corfield, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said: 'A preliminary readout from the Midas recorder from the Dan Air Comet was made on Friday, July 10. It appears to be a good recording and the information concerning the aircraft's altitude, heading and speeds will be of value in improving the quality of the reconstruction of the last part of the aircraft's flight path which is already being prepared from other available evidence.

'The initial readout is being sent to Spain and a Principal Inspector of Accidents from the Board of Trade will be discussing the progress of the investigation with the Spanish authorities in Barcelona next week. I think it would be wise for me to await the outcome of these conversations before I make any further statement.'

Airworthiness of Comet aircraft

Answering a question on what tests of the airworthiness of Comet aircraft had been undertaken recently; and on the average age of these aircraft still in service, Mr. Corfield said that all British public transport aircraft had a system of continuous maintenance, carried out under the supervision of the Air Registration Board, in which the airframe, engines, components and systems were subjected to tests, including flight tests, inspections and appropriate calibrations in accordance with detailed approved schedules. Special inspections or tests may be required from time to time. A special inspection of the pitot static pipe system was presently being carried out on Comets. The average age of the Comets on the United Kingdom register still in service was 11 years.

Shipbuilding industry

The Minister of Technology was asked whether he intended to take and hold a 50 per cent shareholding in Cammell Laird (Shipbuilders and Engineers) Ltd., Birkenhead. Mr. Ridley, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Minister of Technology, answered that the Public Trustee, on behalf of the Minister of Technology, held 50 per cent of the ordinary shares in this company.

Asked to make an early statement on the level of Government assistance to the shipbuilding industry, Mr. Ridley said: 'The Shipbuilding Industry Act 1967 provided for a capital injection into the industry of up to £20 million in grants and £32½ million in loans.

'It also enabled us to guarantee commercial loans up to a limit of £400 million outstanding at any one time for ships ordered by British shipowners from British yards. Shipbuilders are also eligible for 2 per cent Shipbuilders Relief.'

Fatal air crashes

The following information was given by Mr. Corfield to a Member who asked for a table showing the number of fatal accidents in each of the last 10 years in which the aircraft of publicly-owned and of commercial airlines, respectively, had been involved and the number of persons killed and seriously injured in each accident.

Sonic booms

Mr. David Price, Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Technology, was asked what further test flights of supersonic aircraft were planned to take place over Northern Ireland; and what warnings of supersonic booms had been issued. Mr. Price answered that parts of Counties Antrim and Down, together with Belfast, would be affected by the sonic boom from Concorde's test flights along the west coast route. Advance warning would be given before these flights began, and the press and radio and television services would be informed when individual flights were planned.

THURSDAY, JULY 16

Manchester Airport crew buffet

A Member asked if a report would be obtained from the National Board for Prices and Incomes on the price increases imposed on staff using the crew buffet at Manchester Airport, and if a statement would be made. Mr. Corfield said: 'I am not aware of any circumstances which would justify the Board of Trade inquiring into prices charged at the crew buffet at Manchester Airport.'

Fatal accidents to aircraft of publicly-owned and other British Airlines 1960-1970 (todate) showing number of fatalities and serious injuries to passengers and crew

	Publicly-Owned Airlines			Other British Airlines		
Year	Total Number of Accidents	Number of Persons killed	Number Seriously injured	Total Number of Accidents	Number of Persons killed	Number Seriously injured
1960	—	—	—	1	3	—
1961	1	27	6	4	2	8
					39	—
					34	—
					4 (†)	—
1962	1	1	3	3	12	5
					1	—
					111	—
1963	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	—	—	—	1	83	—
1965	1	36	—	2	26	1
					2	—
1966	1	124	—	1	97	17
1967	1	66 (‡)	—	4	2	—
					88	—
					72	12
					2	—
1968	1	5	10	2	48	—
					6	2
1969	—	—	—	1 (†)	3	1
1970	—	—	—	1	112	—

Notes:
(†) Crew training flight
(‡) Aircraft destroyed by explosive device placed in passenger cabin

Monthly Digest of Statistics

Prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Division of Government Departments, this digest is designed to provide industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It contains a regular series of detailed statistics on a wide range of subjects which include the following: *Labour, Fuel and Power, External Trade, Wages and Prices, Industrial Production, Industrial Materials, Finance*

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and a copy of the Definitions of items and units employed in the Digest,

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller.

HMSO

New Books

There is a large potential market in Iran for a wide range of British products. This is the conclusion reached in a recent report by the London Chamber of Commerce. The report, **Iran: a Market Report.** (35 pages. London Chamber of Commerce, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4. 10s. (50p)), is a revision of an earlier report: *Iran a Survey for Businessmen*, published in 1968 and is the most recent in a series of reports on overseas markets put out by the Chamber of Commerce. A number of these reports have already been reviewed in this *Journal*. The present report surveys the opportunities open to British businessmen seeking to do business in Iran, especially those interested in joint ventures. It investigates thte opportunities in various fields such as engineering, construction, iron and steel, automobiles and consumer goods and durables. Import regulations and payment terms are also discussed. This, together with other publications issued in recent years, presents a complete picture of conditions of business and investment in Iran. The more important of these publications include: *Iran: an Economic Report*. (15 pages. Available free from Lloyds Bank Ltd., Overseas Department, Export Promotion Section, 6 Eastcheap, London EC3); *Basic Data on the Economy of Iran. Overseas Business Reports OBR* 68-4. (16 pages. US Department of International Commerce, Government Printing Office, Washington DC. 15 cents), both of which describe briefly the basic factors of the Iranian economy; *Investors Guide to Iran.* (215 pages. Available free from Bank Markazi Iran, Centre for the Attraction and Protection of Foreign Investments, Tehran.); *Foreign Trade Regulations in Iran. Overseas Business Reports OBR* 68-64. (8 pages. US Department of International Commerce, Government Printing Office, Washington DC. 15 cents); *Establishing a Business in Iran. Overseas Business Reports OBR* 67-47. (19 pages. US Department of International Commerce, Government Printing Office, Washington DC. 15 cents). *Overseas Business Reports* are available at the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, 35 Old Bailey, London EC4. Telephone 01-248 5757, Ext. 368, at 2s. (10p) each.

Report on British Agricultural Engineering Mission to the United States of America November 8 to 28, 1969. (18 pages. The Agricultural Engineers Association Limited, 6 Buckingham Gate, London SW1. 10s. (50p)). This is the report of the first agricultural engineering trade mission to the United States. The aim of this mission, which had the support of the British National Export Council was to increase British share of this market which had already amounted to £17 million in 1968. The mission visited various areas in the United States, met many manufacturers and dealers of farm equipment and reported that there are still opportunities in the country for many types of farm machinery. Major manufacturers and wholesalers of farm machinery and major agricultural publications are listed in the report.

Hosiery and Knitwear in the 1970s; a Study of the Industry's Future Market Prospects. Economic Development Committee for the Hosiery and Knitwear Industry. (182 pages. Available from HMSO at £2 5s. (£2.25); by post £2 7s. (£2.35). SBN 11 700514 2). As there seemed to be a lack of well codified information about markets, technological developments and other important factors affecting the future prospects of the hosiery and knitwear industry, the EDC for the industry commissioned Associated Industrial Consultants Ltd. to carry out a study which would supply some of the missing data. The outcome is described by the Committee's chairman, Mr. L. M. Spalton, in his foreword as 'a most comprehensive and up-to-date picture of the market for hosiery and knitwear, both as it is today, and as it is likely to develop over the next decade'. In an industry which is subject to fashion changes, he continues, forecasting is more difficult but also more necessary; but, fortunately, the long term economic and social trends can be identified with sufficient accuracy to indicate the main prospects, opportunities and threats for different sectors of the industry. The report contains a general analysis of the industry's potential both at home and abroad, against the background of changing economic and social conditions, developments in distributive patterns and the likely changes in industrial structure, productivity, costs and prices over the period. The implications of these changes for the various product sectors are then set out in seven detailed chapters covering the main garment groups together with knitted fabric. The final section of the report provides important information on world markets for hosiery and knitwear; some commercial implications of likely developments in technology; and an analysis of the purchasing behaviour of consumers, together with a discussion of the methodology underlying the consultants' forecasts.

The Economics of the Common Market, by D. Swann. (200 pages. Penguin Books. 8s. (40p). SBN 14 080189 8). With the re-opening of negotiations for British membership of the European Economic Community, the appearance of this clearly written book by an author with a high reputation for his understanding of the workings of the Common Market is particularly timely. As well as stating what the Common Market is and how it works, Professor Swann describes the social and political origins of the European Economic Community, traces its evolution through tthe decisions that have been taken since 1958, and indicates the possibilities for future development. Tariff and non-tariff barriers; movements of labour and capital; the common policies for agriculture, energy and transport; regional, social and industrial policy are among the topics covered. Also discussed at length are the pros and cons of British membership. The focus of attention is the European Economic Community, but the book also deals with the more important aspects of policy in the European Coal and Steel Community. The overriding aim of the book is to discuss some of the economic principles underlying the decision to create the Common Market and the policies which the Community has followed since its inception, and to discuss critically the nature of these policies. This condensation of a great deal of knowledge about the Community's workings will be of interest to the businessman, as well as to students of economics. It is published in the Political Economy section of the *Penguin Modern Economic Texts* series.

Communist China's Agriculture, by Owen L. Dawson. *Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development.* (326 pages. Distributed by the Pall Mall Press for Praeger Publishers. £6 6s. (£6.30)). The author brings together new data in this comprehensive study on basic agricultural resources and future trends. Among chapters of special interest is one on the chemical fertilizer requirements to meet the food crop needs of the expanding population, which contains a study of China's chemical fertilizer industry. Another chapter, on the power resources for agriculture, deals with agricultural mechanization and local production of agricultural machinery.

Import Control and Industrialization. A study of the Australian Experience, by G. G. Moffatt. (188 pages. Published by Melbourne University Press. Distributed by International Scholarly Book Services, Inc., 6A Mill Trading Estate, Acton Lane, London NW10. £2 16s. (£2.80)). From 1952 to 1960 Australia operated an import licensing system in order to deal with a balance of payments crisis. After import licensing was abolished, an equally controversial tariff policy was imposed which continues to maintain the protection the controls had provided. This book deals with the

VISITS OVERSEAS OF UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services Division of the Board of Trade (at either the Regional Office covering their area or Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4). The Board of Trade, in co-operation with Commercial Officers at Embassies, High Commissions and Consulates overseas, are in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to arrange for suitable introductions and contacts related to the purpose of their business.

The information which the Board of Trade requires, apart from a businessman's name and that of the firm he represents, consists of details of his itinerary, giving the places to be visited and the dates as nearly as can be estimated, the names and addresses of the local agents, if any, at the places to be visited the general purpose of the visit, the type of contacts and introduction which the businessman would like to have arranged for him in advance, and any other relevant information which the businessman might consider would enable him to obtain maximum results. Where appropriate, these details should be accompanied by copies of trade literature, relating to the product which the businessman is proposing to sell.

problems found in administering an import licensing system, and with the development of Australian industry under the influence of both licensing and tariffs.

How the Economy Works and Other Essays, by F. W. Paish. (238 pages. MacMillan. £4 10s. (£4.50) SNB 333 11067 6). The eight papers and articles which comprise this book were written and published between the years of 1964 and 1969. They are concerned mainly with the effects of government policies on interest rates, business investment, unemployment, the trade cycle, inflation and the balance of payments.

The Measurement of Capital Employed, by G. J. Pierce. (106 pages. Business Books. £2 10s. (£2.50) SBN 220.99258.4) provides a detailed analysis of the employment of capital and the ratios of profit to capital. The author is an industrial accountant who has for many years been in charge of a large data processing department.

Other publications

ADVERTISING AND THE PUBLIC, by John Treasure. *Occasional Paper* 20. 12 pages. Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, Information Department, 44 Belgrave Square, London SW1. 5s. (25p.)

BILINGUAL GUIDE TO BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE (SPANISH-ENGLISH). GUÍA BILINGUE (INGLES-ESPANOL) DE CORRESPONDENCIA PROFESIONAL Y DE NEGOCIOS, by Joseph Harvord. Spanish Text by I. F. Ariza. 224 pages. Pergamon Press. Hard cover £2. SBN 08 015793 0; Soft cover 25s. (£1.25) SBN 08 015792 0.

THE BUSINESSMAN'S GUIDE TO LETTER WRITING AND TO THE LAW ON LETTERS, by Ewan Mitchell. 24 pages. Business Books. £3 10s. (£3.50) SBN 220. 66875.2.

THE CHANGING PATTERN OF TECHNICAL AND HIGHER EDUCATION, by Sir Peter Venables. 16 pages. British Association for Commercial and Industrial Educaton, 16 Park Crescent, London W1N 4AP. 10s. (50p.) to non-members; 7s. (35p.) to members. SBN 85171 019 01.

THE COMPUTER USERS' YEAR BOOK 1970. 517 pages. The Computer Users' Year Book, 18 Queen's Road, Brighton, Sussex. £5 5s. (£5.25).

THE FEDERATION OF BRITISH CARPET MANUFACTURERS (1960) 1969 ANNUAL REPORT YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st 1969. 37 pages. Available free from Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers, 55 Moorgate, London EC2.

HOLLIS PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATION ANNUAL. A CLASSIFIED GUIDE TO PRESS AND PR CONTACTS, PRESS INFORMATION SOURCES AND PUBLIC RELATIONS CONSULTANCIES, 3rd edition 1969-70. 307 pages. Hollis Press & Public Relations Annual, 3 Old Orchard, Sunbury-on-Thames, Middx. £2 5s. (£2.25).

PURCHASE TAX ON PRINTING. 40 pages. British Federation of Master Printers, 11 Bedford Row, London WC1. 8s. (40p.) to non-members; 5s. (25p.) to members.

THE REGISTERED PEDIGREE STOCKBREEDERS' YEAR BOOK 1970 EDITION. A Buyers Guide for Cattle, Donkeys, Goats, Horses, Pigs, Sheep, Hybirds and Riding Ponies. 308 pages. Business Dictionaries Ltd., Sell's House, 39 East Street, Epsom, Surrey.

REMEDIES FOR UNJUST DISMISSAL. PROPOSALS FOR LEGISLATION, by G. de N Clark. *PEP Broadsheet* 518. 103 pages Published by Political and Economic Planning. Available from Research Publications, 11 Nelson Road, Greenwich, London SE10 at 20s. (£1.00).

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SYSTEMS ANALYSIS AND WORKING METHOD, by M. Kulp. *Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development.* 664 pages. Published by Praeger. Distributed by Pall Mall Press £7 15s. (£7.75).

SKINNER'S HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS DIRECTORY (Including Lace Manuacturers) 1970. 23rd edition. 246 pages. Thomas Skinner & Co. (Publishers) Ltd. £3. SBN 611 00240 ×.

STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE OF THE U.S. COMMUNICATION INDUSTRY: GOVERNMENT REGULATION AND COMPANY PLANNING, by Kurt Borchuadt. 180 pages. Published by Harvard Business School. Distributed by Bailey Bros. & Swinfen Ltd. £3. SBN 87584 0825.

TAXATION KEY TO INCOME TAX AND SURTAX 1970-71, edited by Percy F Hughes and J. M. Coopers. 69th edition. 247 pages. Taxation Publishing Company Ltd., 98 Park Street, London W1Y 4BR. 22s. (£1.10).

TECHNIQUES OF INVENTORY MANAGEMENT, by Louis M Killen. 175 pages. Published by the American Management Association. Distributed by Bailey Bros. & Swinfen Ltd. £6 5s. (£6.25) SBN 8144 5206 0

TECHNIQUES FOR PROJECT APPRAISAL UNDER UNCERTAINTY, by Shlomo Reutlinger. *World Bank Staff Occasional Papers* 10. 95 pages. Published by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Distributed by Johns Hopkins Press. 29s. (£1.45).

TRADA 69. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE TIMBER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION FOR 1969. 9 pages. Available free from Timber Research and Development Association, The Building Centre, Store Street, London WC1.

A TRAINING OFFICER'S GUIDE TO THE EDUCATION SYSTEM OF GREAT BRITAIN, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EDUCATION FOR ENGINEERING TRAINEES. *BACIE Training Manual No.* 1. 4th edition. 33 pages. British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education, 16 Park Crescent, London W1N 4AP. 15s. (75p.) to non-members; 10s. (50p.) to members. SBN 85171 015 8.

WHO OWNS WHOM. INTERNATIONAL SUBSIDIARIES OF US COMPANIES. A Directory of US Parent Companies with Their Subsidiaries and Associate Companies Outside the United States of America 1970. 2nd edition. 404 pages. O. W. Roskill & Co. (Reports) Ltd. £8 10s. (£8.50).

WORLD PATENT LAW AND PRACTICE by J. W. Baxter. First Supplement (Up to date to February 1, 1970). 46 pages. Sweet & Maxwell. £1. SBN 421 15390 3.

REPORTS ON SCIENCE ABROAD

The United Kingdom Scientific Mission have prepared the following reports. Copies of the reports, which are available for distribution in the United Kingdom only, are available free from the Department of Education and Science, International Scientific Relations Division, Africa House, Kingsway, London, WC2B 6BD (Tel. 01-405 3422, Ext. 115).

Video Telephones, by H. K. Bourne. 4 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 70/24. A picturephone service between New York and Pittsburgh is being installed this summer for business users. A session of the 1970 IEEE Convention held in New York during March, discussed the video telephone services, and some of the papers which were presented at the Convention are summarized in this report. The following subjects are discussed: videophone services, picturephone station sets, picturephone transmission, picturephone switching, and standards for picturephones.

The MSU Symposium on Pesticides in the Soil: Ecology, Degradation and Movement, by M. D. Ashton. 6 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 70/25. A three-day symposium on pesticides in the soil was held at Michigan State University from February 25-27 to mark the dedication of the new, $2 million Pesticide Research Center. The symposium was divided into three sections which were concerned with the pesticide – soil ecology system, the degradation of pesticides, and the movement and retention of pesticides in the soil. References to British work on pesticides and on soil macro- and micro-flora and fauna were frequently cited and two of the key papers were delivered by invited British speakers. Summaries of several of the papers presented are given in this report.

Pesticide Research at Michigan State University, by M. D. Ashton. 3 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 70/26. Research at the recently opened Pesticide Research Center at Michigan State University includes investigations of biological and of chemical methods for controlling or eliminating economic and other pests, and the development of improved spraying equipment which would reduce the total quantities of presticides applied while maintaining or increasing efficiency.

1970 IEEE Convention Keynote Session – The Emerging Seventies, by H. K. Bourne. 4 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 70/27, summarizes forecasts of developments to be expected in the seventies in materials and device technology, computers and communications.

The 1970 Solar Eclipse in Eastern USA, by H. K. Bourne. 4 pages. *UKSM Report No.* 70/28. A total solar eclipse occurred on the Eastern Seaboard of the United States on Saturday, March 7, 1970. Dr. J. M. Lock and Mr. H. K. Bourne visited Lenoir College, Kingston, N.C., located near the centre of the band of totality, and took photographs of the eclipse. Mr. Bourne also participated in a panel discussion at the college and in a feature programme on the ABC television network on the evening of March 6. H. K. Bourne comments on the eclipse in this *UKSM Report.* The last total eclipse visible in the United States was on July 20, 1963. This was described in *UKSM Report No.* 63/18.

Emmett & Barlow's Principles of South African Company Law, 6th edition, by Trafford B. Barlow and Michael D. Emmett. (377 pages. Published by Juta & Co. Ltd., Cape Town; distributed by Sweet & Maxwell. £6 2s. 6d. £6.12½)). First published in 1940. **Emmett & *Barlow's Principles of South African Company Law*** has come to be recognized as both a comprehensive and standard textbook on South African company law. The sixth edition, published in 1969, should be useful to those who wish to gain a sound knowledge of South African company law, including students, and those businessmen wishing to start a business in South Africa.

A LIBRARY FOR EXPORTERS

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are freely available for reference in the Board of Trade **Statistics and Market Intelligence Library** *at Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. This is a modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes. It has a reading-room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of foreign manufacturers.*

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NATIONAL REFERENCE LIBRARY OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION (Holborn Division)

'Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves, or we know where we can find information upon it' – Dr. Samuel Johnson, April 18, 1775.

Dr. Johnson did not, of course, know the National Reference Library of Science and Invention (Holborn Division), which was set up in 1855 *under the name of the Patent Office Library, but he was clearly in sympathy with its function.* 138,000 *people in* 1966 *came to find scientific and technical information available on the Library's shelves. Ten miles of literature, including* 9,000 *current periodicals, are freely open to the public without formality. Photocopies at* 9*d. a page can be provided quickly by post and immediately to personal callers. Do your staff make enough use of these facilities? The Library is at Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. Hours are* 10 *a.m. to* 9 *p.m. weekdays,* 10 *a.m. to* 1 *p.m. Saturdays.*

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1970	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
July 28-30	Plant and machinery, miscellaneous stores	The Lido Hall, Worthy Lane, Winchester	Richard Austin & Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hants. (Tel. 4211.)

Bedford fire tenders with Sigmund pumps; Coventry Climax featherweight pumps; Ruston Bucyrus conversion sets; motor generators; Dennis fire pump trailers; fork lift trucks; motorized rollers; cast iron 20 gallon solid fuel boilers; machine tools; wood and steel packing cases; jerricans; steel boxes; clocks and watches; binoculars; avometers; batteries; trailer-mounted compressors; generators; earthmoving equipment; engineering tools; various wireless valves; MT spares; tyres; jacks; medical supplies; steel tanks; testing machines; water turbine and water testing equipment; wireless spares; kitchenware; blue and khaki greatcoats; blouses; trousers; raincoats; jerseys; blankets; sheets; boots; sleeping bags; carpets; tentage; desks; tables; chairs; beds; wardrobes and other furniture.

Aug. 5	Miscellaneous stores	Auctioneers' Premises	Woolland, Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross. Plymouth. (Tel. 69292.)

Bedford fire tenders with Sigmund pumps; Coventry Climax featherweight pumps; portable compressors; fire fighting equipment; electric hoists; extending ladders, miscellaneous hand tools and tool kits; scrap batteries; electronic valves; pre-heated steel tubes; ankle boots; BD blouses and trousers; groundsheets; kitbags; carpets; greatcoats; chairs; tables; settees; sideboards, etc.; miscellaneous kitchenware; large quantities of miscellaneous general stores.

Aug. 12	Miscellaneous stores	Ordnance Support Unit RAOC, Reed Hall Avenue, Colchester, Essex	Fenn, Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester, Essex. (Tel. 73171.)

Various vehicles; outboard motors; Kismet steam cleaners; 5-ton ratchet and screw jacks; machine tools; miscellaneous engineers and carpenters' tools; prismatic compasses; watches; manila and sisal rope; scrap aircraft tyres; charging sets; MT and electrical spares; galvanized wire lashings; rescue equipment; greatcoats; denim trousers and blouses; khaki drill trouers; socks and other clothing; web packs, belts, haversacks and anklets; white and coloured blankets; scrap rubber, wood, leather, mixed rags; miscellaneous items of kitchen equipment, crockery and glassware; large quantitites of furniture and other items of general stores.

Aug. 18	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon.	Midland Marts Ltd. (Dept. L), Market Square, Bicester, Oxon. (Tel. 08692 2073.)

Bedford fire tenders with Sigmund pumps; Coventry Climax featherweight pumps; Thames 5-ton personnel vans; Lansing Bagnall electric fork lift trucks, 2,000 lb. capacity; Morris 15-cwt. van; storehouse selector trucks; sack trucks; selector trolleys; Tasker semi-trailers 8-ton; towed roller 19 cwt.; industrial four-wheeled trailers; electric stacatrucs 4,000 lb.; miscellaneous MT spares; hydraulic hand truck pallet transporters; tyres; Danarm petrol-driven chain saws 39in.; micrometers; cap badges; enamelled water bottles; miscellaneous rivets, bolts, screws, nails, etc.; screw, traversing and hydraulic lifting jacks; miscellaneous household furniture including wardrobes; lockers; sideboards; chests of drawers; bedside, writing and other tables; fireside and dining chairs; large quantities of vests and drawers, various sizes; khaki drill trousers and shorts; raincoats; khaki greatcoats; ankle boots; shoes; mattresses; carpets; sheets; scrap hessian and webbing; mixed rags; miscellaneous kitchen equipment and other general stores.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sales, price 1s. 0d. (postal order only).

BOARD OF TRADE

SHIP FOR SALE

Offers are invited for the purchase of the under-mentioned waterboat 'as lying' at Great Harbour, Greenock.

'SPA' Steel, built 1942. GRT 718. NRT 250. Length (BP) 163 ft. 5 in. Breadth (mld.) 30 ft. Depth (mld) 14 ft. 3 in. (approx.). Light Displacement 639 tons. Engine: Plenty & Son Ltd., single screw, steam, coal-fired, triple expansion, surface condensing. IHP 675.

Copies of forms of purchase agreement, further particulars, plans and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Board of Trade, Room 42, Parliament Square House. 34/36 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1. Tel. 01-799 5655, Ext. 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Room 43, at the above address in envelopes clearly marked "Offer to purchase 'SPA' " and must be received not later than **noon** on August 19, 1970.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC BUILDING AND WORKS

1970	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
August 4	Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.	Ministry of Public Building and Works, Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex.	Clifford & Clifford Ltd., 28 Ealing Road, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. 01-902 3212/3/4.)

Catalogues: Price 1s. direct from auctioneer. View days: Day preceding and morning of sale.

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Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

Symbols used in all statistical tables are:—
.. not available
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail prices:		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m. in base year	1963 26,826	1963	1963 21,757	1963 20,125	1963 20,125	1966 11,372	1963 4,916	1963 1,055	1963 1,020	1963 944	1963 1,752	Series in £ million			
1964	105	108	107	107	103	..	116	113	119	124	113	642	411	91	50
1965	108	112	115	114	105	..	121	124	118	127	117	400	262	49	50
1966	110	113	122	120	107	100	124	128	114	128	125	241	147	19	6
1967	112	114	127	126	110	101	132	124	120	138	142	169	–39	10	11
1968	115	120	135	135	112	104	139	128	141	144	142	155	–47	81	95
1969	117	123	142	142	112	103	135	135	144	131	131	305	211	22	37
1968															
1st quarter	115	118	133	134	114	105	138	120	135	146	147	–72	–100	8	49
2nd quarter	113	119	133	131	109	102	136	120	133	147	143	58	24	23	1
3rd quarter	115	120	135	135	112	103	138	128	140	144	138	38	7	12	5
4th quarter	118	122	138	138	113	104	145	144	155	141	141	131	23	39	40
1969															
1st quarter	114	122	140	138	111	102	131	121	135	136	133	95	103	–14	13
2nd quarter	116	123	140	141	113	104	133	135	142	129	129	53	32	– 6	– 3
3rd quarter	117	123	142	143	113	103	137	142	151	132	130	—	–24	– 9	– 1
4th quarter	120	124	146	146	114	103	136	142	148	126	134	157	100	7	28
1970															
1st quarter	117	124	149	148	114	103	131	141	138			– 2	58	–15	–41
1969															
December		124				103									
1970															
January		123				103									
February		124				104									
March		126				103									
April		125 p				103									
May						105									

	Orders		Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand (end period)	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand (end period)	Retail price Index		Wholesale price index non-food manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Imports	Exports‡	
				% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†							
	at 1963 prices	at 1958 prices	Index†					Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m. in base year	Dec. 1963	Apr. 1959	16 Jan. 1962		1963	1963	31 Jan. 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,983	1963 4,365	series in £ million
1964	119	124	107·0	3·3	103·9	101·9	148·6	362	221	24,566	114	105	–393
1965	123	121	112·1	4·8	106·8	104·6	157·9	308	265	24,785	115	113	– 81
1966	118	105	116·5	3·9	110·2	107·3	168·5	323	255	24,834	119	122	40
1967	108	114	119·4	2·5	108·4	108·2	175·3	512	174	24,475	129	121	–322
1968	108	129	125·0	4·7	120·5	112·4	187·3	541	188	24,331	159	150	–297
1969	117	124	131·8	5·4	125·0	115·9	197·4	535	200	24,308	167	169	415
1968													
2nd quarter	104	125	125·0	4·5	119·5	112·5	185·8	541	185	24,321	158	142	–107
3rd quarter	104	129	125·7	5·6	119·3	112·8	187·7	547	189	24,292	161	154	– 10
4th quarter	108	129	127·2	5·6	120·4	113·1	191·0	532	202	24,348	160	159	– 68
1969													
1st quarter	111	134	129·7	6·2	122·3	114·1	196·7	532	198	24,364	163	159	23
2nd quarter	119	131	131·8	5·4	124·2	115·1	195·6	519	202	24,340	169	167	74
3rd quarter	116	131	132·0	5·0	126·1	116·5	197·8	547	200	24,268	168	173	147
4th quarter	117	124	133·7	5·1	127·3	118·0	201·6	544	199	24,258	169	177	171
1970													
1st quarter	123 p	125 p	136·2	5·0	130·1	120·6	209·0	561	192		172	180	144
2nd quarter			139·5	5·8	129·1 p	123·3 p		563	187		184 p	182 p	
1970													
January	121 p	127 p	135·5	5·0	129·4	119·5	206·5	558	195		167	182	
February	120 p	126 p	136·2	4·9	130·0	120·5	209·4	557	192		172	174	
March	123 p	125 p	137·0	5·1	130·8	121·6	211·1	567	188		176	185	
April	123 p	123 p	139·1	5·6	130·4	122·9	211·5	567	188		181	187	
May			139·5	6·1	129·2 p	123·4 p	212·5	560	187		177	174	
June			139·9	5·9	127·6 p	123·7 p		561	187		193 p	185 p	

† Not seasonally adjusted. ‡ Including re-exports

General assessment of the economic situation

From the article prepared by HM Treasury on the Economic Situation to be published in Economic Trends, *July* 1970. *Note: unless otherwise stated, this report is based on seasonally adjusted data.*

NO FIRM VIEW of the development of the economy in the first half of this year is yet possible; the full estimates of national income and expenditure in the first quarter have only just become available, and so far there are very few indicators for the second quarter. It now seems unlikely, however, that demand and activity have advanced on the scale envisaged by the forecasts published at the time of the Budget in April. Indeed, total output was probably lower in the first quarter of this year than in the final quarter of 1969 and, though unemployment itself has remained flat since the beginning of the year, certain other labour market indicators – namely unfilled vacancies, employment, and overtime working in manufacturing – have at the same time been suggesting some weakening in the pressure of demand for labour. On the other hand, there are now some pointers to the expected acceleration of consumers' expenditure during the course of 1970. In reviewing the economic situation in the Debate on the Address on July 7, the Chancellor stated that 'it would be premature at this moment to take action to stimulate demand'.

The indicators for the second quarter do not yet provide an unambiguous picture. Industrial production, after rising modestly in the first quarter, continued in April above the first quarter level. Merchandise exports stayed in April and May together at around the same volume as in the first quarter. The volume of retail sales, however, rose sharply in May from the plateau established in the middle of last year and, on the preliminary evidence, new car registrations may well have been higher in June.

Gross domestic product

The three estimates of gross domestic product provide conflicting evidence about the extent of the fall in output between the final quarter of 1969 and the first quarter of 1970; the output estimate was little changed, whereas there was a small fall in the income estimate and a larger decrease in the expenditure estimate. The fall in the expenditure estimate was almost entirely accounted for by a drop in stockbuilding and in fixed investment. Both private and public investment fell and, among the asset categories, only plant and machinery did not decline. Exports and imports of goods and services, and also public and personal consumption, remained at the fourth quarter level.

The complete national income and expenditure estimates for the first quarter, now published, throw light on the failure of consumers' expenditure to rise notwithstanding the strong growth of earnings. Total personal income before tax rose by over 2 per cent compared with the last quarter of 1969; but, after taking account of tax payments and price increases, there was a rise of only about ½ per cent in real personal disposable income. (There are indications of a further substantial rise in money wages and prices between the first and second quarters of 1970: retail prices (not seasonally adjusted) advanced sharply in April and rose again – though less rapidly – in May, and the monthly index of average earnings was already well above the first quarter level in April.) The recovery of the savings ratio in the final quarter of last year from the low level prevailing in the middle two quarters appears to have been continued in the first quarter. Over the six months to last March, the ratio of savings to personal disposable income was about 8 per cent, close to the average of the last three years.

Over the past two years, changes in unemployment have reflected earlier movements in output, but the response of unemployment to these movements appears to have been smaller than was previously the case. With output up by only about 2 per cent between the second half of 1968 and the second half of 1969. and probably lower in the first quarter of 1970 than in the second half of 1969, an appreciable rise in unemployment might have been expected. But, in fact, after a small increase during the second half of 1969, unemployment has remained virtually unchanged since the beginning of the year. Among other labour market indicators, employment in manufacturing industry is provisionally estimated to have fallen by about ¼ per cent in the year to May 1970, while employment in the index of production industries as a whole may have fallen appreciably faster. In manufacturing industry, the fall in employment has been concentrated in the December-May period, when overtime working in manufacturing, after remaining at a high level throughout 1969, fell back sharply. During the first half of this year, there has also been some decrease in unfilled vacancies.

In the field of private investment, the CBI Industrial Trends Survey for June indicates that, in aggregate, there has been no further weakening of manufacturers' investment intentions since the corresponding February Survey, but the results continue to be less optimistic than those revealed by the most recent official intentions survey. In the light of the recent stability of recorded expenditure, the rate of increase between 1969 and 1970 of manufacturing investment may be rather below the forecasts of 7 to 8 per cent implied by the official intentions survey, and this view is consistent also with the replies to the CBI Survey.

Largely as a result of the lowering of most other short-term interest rates in relation to those offered by the building societies, there has been a substantial inflow of funds into building societies, and in April and May the net increase in shares and deposits rose to over £110 million per month, well above the already high level of the first quarter. New commitments to advances have also risen sharply in the first five months of this year, with an increased proportion granted for new houses. It seems probable that sales of new houses began to recover in the first quarter of this year and some further increase may be expected during the year. These factors should soon be reflected in the completion rate; the extent of the recovery in starts – which may already have begun – is more uncertain, dependent as it is on the restoration of builders' confidence.

Visible trade deficit

Exports by value in June were substantially higher than in May, but imports rose steeply to what appears to have been an erratically high level, resulting in a visible trade deficit of £51 million. This brought the average monthly deficit for the second quarter of 1970 to £31 million, following an average monthly surplus in the first quarter of £11 million. Allowing, however, for the probable rate of surplus on the invisible balance, the current account in the second quarter is likely to have been in small surplus and to have been in substantial surplus over the first half of 1970 as a whole. Exports receipts have been rising more slowly this year, and in the second quarter were 1 per cent above the first quarter, a continued rise in shipments to both Western Europe and the sterling area being partially offset by a decline in shipments to the United States and Canada. There has at the same time been an appreciable expansion in imports, partly as a result of special factors including the arrival of three Boeing 747 aircraft; in the second quarter the value of imports was 7 per cent above the rate in the first quarter.

Business Monitor

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A complete list of titles in the Production Series was last published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 18, on page 736.

United Kingdom trade in June

SUMMARY

THE VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE in June, seasonally adjusted and excluding United States military aircraft, was in deficit by £51 million. In the second quarter there was a deficit of £31 million a month; in the first quarter there was a surplus of £11 million a month.

Exports and imports

Exports in June were £672 million fob, seasonally adjusted. In the second quarter they averaged £661 million a month, 1 per cent higher than the rate of £656 million in the first quarter. Imports in June were £796 million cif, seasonally adjusted and excluding United States military aircraft. This appears to have been an erratically high figure and was a factor in raising the average for the second quarter to £759 million a month, 7 per cent above the first quarter rate of £712 million.

Invisibles

The surplus on invisibles is estimated by the Central Statistical Office to have been running recently at about £40 million a month.

Brief assessment

The value of exports has been rising more slowly this year, partly because of reduced shipments to the United States and Canadian markets in the second quarter. During the first half of the year there has been an appreciable upward movement in imports, partly owing to exceptional increases in arrivals from Canada after strikes and the arrival of three Boeing 747 aircraft in the second quarter.

With the high level of imports, the visible trade balance was in deficit in the second quarter. Taking into account the surplus on invisibles, however, the current account in the quarter is likely to have been in small surplus, and over the first half year as a whole in substantial surplus.

TABLE 1A
Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports fob§	Imports cif		Visible trade balance§†
		Total	Excl. US military aircraft, etc.	
1968	547 (536)	658	646	– 44 (–55)
1969	615 (611)	694	678	– 8 (–12)
1968 1st quarter	532 (521)	647	641	– 47 (– 57)
2nd quarter	516 (506)	642	633	– 64 (– 74)
3rd quarter	562 (550)	666	654	– 37 (– 48)
4th quarter	578 (567)	678	657	– 31 (– 42)
1969 1st quarter	577 (565)	677	660	– 31 (– 43)
2nd quarter	608 (596)	700	678	– 18 (– 30)
3rd quarter	631 (637)	696	680	+ 7 (+13)
4th quarter	645 (648)	701	693	+10 (+13)
1970 1st quarter	656	714	712	+11
2nd quarter p	661	762	759	– 31 p
January	663	693	692	+36
February	634	715	713	– 8
March	672	731	730	+ 4
April	679	752	750	– 10 p
May	633	734 r	731 r	– 32 p r
June p	672	800	796	– 51 p
1st quarter	656	714	712	+11
2nd quarter p	661	762	759	– 31
1st half p	659	738	735	– 10

† Excluding transactions relating to US military aircraft financed by Exim bank credit. (See Note (b).)
§ Including adjustments for special factors affecting the recording of exports: figures excluding the adjustments are shown in brackets.

TABLE 1B. Three-monthly averages‡
Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

1969 July	617	706	682	– 13
August	633	706	686	0
September	631	696	680	+ 7
October	641	694	681	+18
November	640	696	687	+12
December	645	701	693	+10
1970 January	653	698	694	+20
February	647	704	702	+11
March	656	714	712	+11
April	662	733	731	– 5
May	661	739	737	– 13
June	661	762	759	– 31

‡ Average of month shown and two preceding months. (See Note 2 (c).)

TABLE 1C
Recorded values — £ million per month

	Exports fob‖	Imports cif	
		Total	Excl. US military aircraft, etc.
1968 1st quarter	522·3	665·1	658·6
2nd quarter	522·3	646·1	637·6
3rd quarter	524·3	649·3	636·9
4th quarter	575·7	672·0	650·8
1969 1st quarter	555·5	687·2	670·9
2nd quarter	618·8	706·0	684·1
3rd quarter	611·3	676·7	661·2
4th quarter	660·3	704·6	696·3
1970 1st quarter	649·5	715·4	713·5
2nd quarter p	687·3	792·2	789·1
April	690·5	808·4	806·2
May	672·2 r	749·5 r	746·4 r
June p	699·3	818·7	814·6

‖ No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.

DETAILED STATISTICS OF UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment.

The information in these statistics is, in fact, a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has about 6000 commodity headings); there are 188 specified countries for consignment.

The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Applications should be made to the Statistical Office (Bill of Entry Section), HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, Ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or Ext. 314 or 315 for Exports, Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

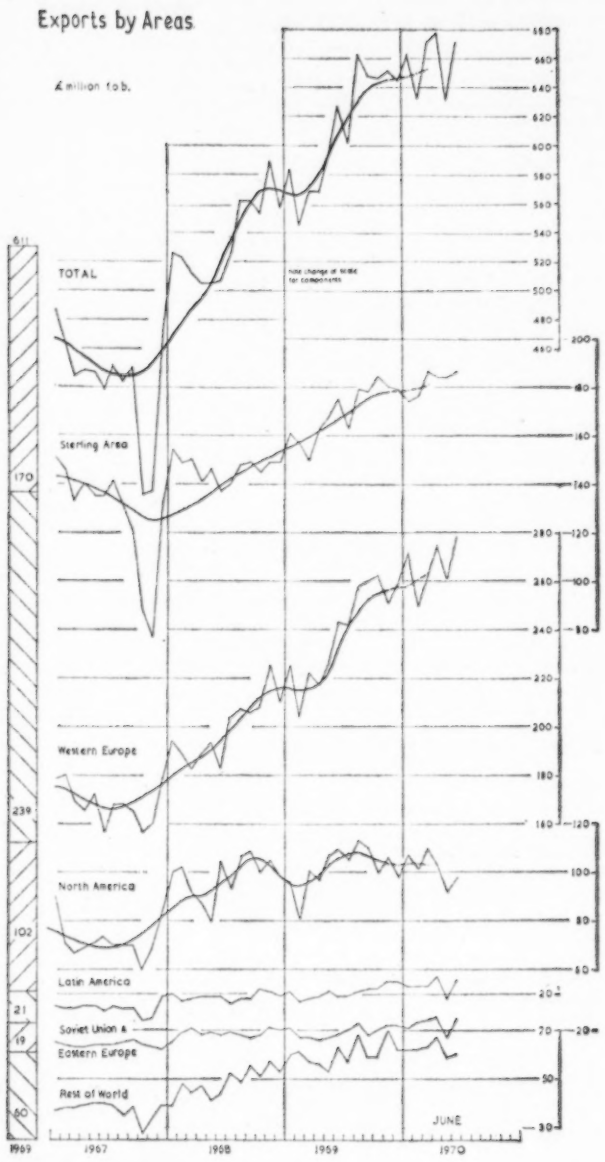

Table 2. Exports: Areas†

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob per month

	Total	Sterling Area	Western Europe			North America	Latin America	Soviet Union & Eastern Europe	Rest of World
			Total	EEC	EFTA				
1969	611	170	239	127	90	102	21	19	60
2nd quarter	596	169	229	121	87	104	20	17	57
3rd quarter	637	173	253	133	95	109	20	20	61
4th quarter	648	181	257	139	96	102	24	21	64
1970 1st quarter	656	180	262	139	102	107	23	23	63
April	679	184	275	143	110	103	27	25	67
May	633	184	260	136	103	92	18	17	59
June p	672	186	279	150	104	98	26	25	60
1st quarter	656	180	262	139	102	107	23	23	63
2nd quarter p	661	184	271	143	106	98	24	22	62
1st half p	659	182	267	141	104	102	23	23	62

† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.

(*Continued on next page*)

MILLIONTH CORTINA FOR EXPORT

The millionth export Cortina leaves the Ford plant at Dagenham on July 9, on its way to a waiting customer in Belgium. To mark the occasion the car, a white Cortina 1600E, was officially despatched by Sir John Eden, Minister of State, Ministry of Technology.

Computerized Export Intelligence

Precise and rapid information for exporters is available from the Board of Trade's new computerized export intelligence service. Exporters can specify the exact kind of information they need in terms of goods or services and of overseas markets.

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For further information contact

Export Intelligence

Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7049).

The initial cost is £25, for which subscribers receive up to 500 notices on the countries and types of intelligence for which they have registered.

EXPORTS

Exports in June were £672 million, seasonally adjusted.

General comment

In the second quarter exports averaged £661 million a month, 1 per cent higher than the rate of £656 million in the previous quarter. The trend in the value of exports has been moderately upwards, reflecting higher prices.

EXPORTS fob

Seasonally adjusted	£ million a month	
	Month	Three-month average
1969		
October	636	641
November	651	640
December	645	645
1970		
January	663	653
February	634	647
March	672	656
April	679	662
May	633	661
June	672	661

Market pattern

A feature in the second quarter was a fall, of 8 per cent, in exports to North America; shipments to both the United States and Canada were lower. Exports to both Western Europe and to the sterling area, however, have continued to increase, with a rise of 3 per cent between the first and second quarters.

Commodity pattern

There was a fall in deliveries of road motor vehicles between the two quarters. Exports of chemicals and metals were both higher. In most other commodity classes, including machinery, the changes between the first and second quarter were small.

IMPORTS

Imports in June were £796 million cif (seasonally adjusted and excluding United States military aircraft); the total including these aircraft was £800 million. This appears to be an erratically high figure. It includes the last of the three Boeing 747 aircraft to be delivered this year.

IMPORTS cif excluding US military aircraft, etc.

Seasonally adjusted	£ million a month	
	Month	Three-month average
1969		
October	689	681
November	689	687
December	702	693
1970		
January	692	694
February	713	702
March	730	712
April	750	731
May	731	737
June	796	759

General comment

In the second quarter imports (excluding United States military aircraft) averaged £759 million, 7 per cent above the rate of £712 million in the first quarter. This comparison may be distorted by the effect on the average for the second quarter of the exceptionally high June figure. In addition the second quarter figures were affected by the arrival of the three Boeing 747 aircraft. Over the first half-year imports averaged £735 million, 7 per cent up on the rate of £687 million in the second half of last year. Part of this increase was attributable to a rise of £20 million a month in imports from Canada following the ending of the mineworkers' and dockers' strikes there.

Commodity pattern

Imports of food, drink and tobacco were moderately higher in

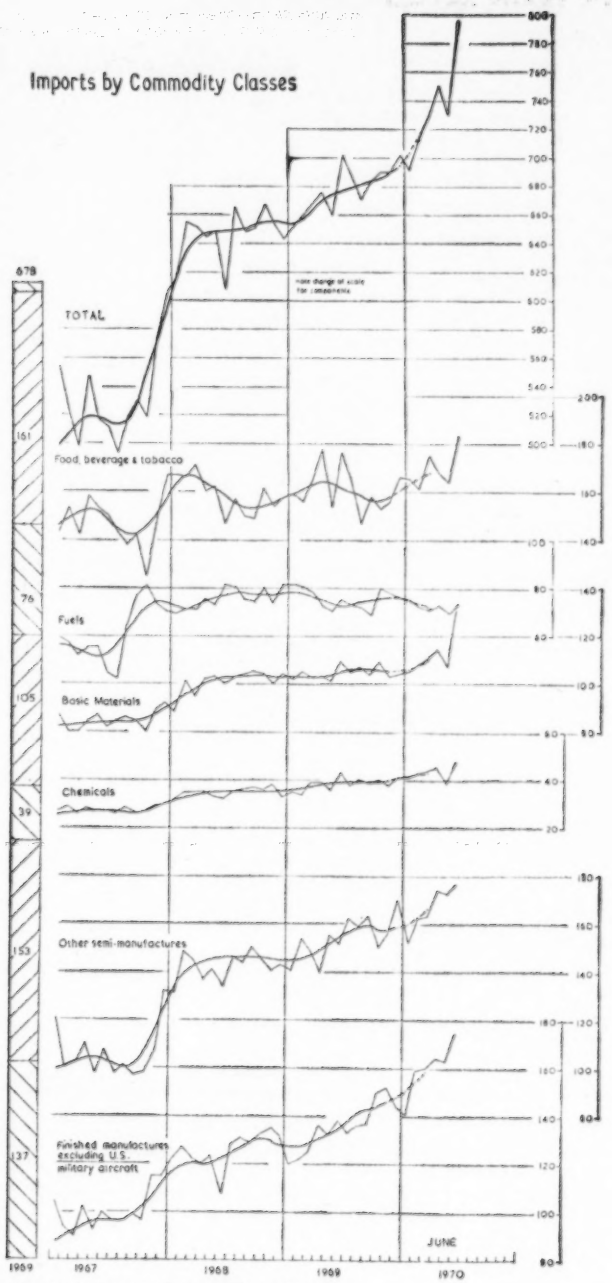
Table 3. Exports: Commodity classes†

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million fob per month

	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Manufactures								Miscellaneous
						Machinery and transport equipment							
					Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals & misc. metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	
1969	611	38	21	14	521	253	162	66	24	58	70	30	110	17
2nd quarter	596	39	21	14	507	249	156	66	26	56	65	30	107	16
3rd quarter	637	39	21	14	547	268	168	70	25	60	72	31	115	17
4th quarter	648	41	21	15	552	266	177	66	24	62	79	32	115	18
1970 1st quarter	656	41	22	16	555	266	178	70	22	63	80	33	115	21
April	679	41	23	17	575	283	188	67	28	65	83	34	112	22
May	633	38	20	15	539	252	164	66	21	63	79	31	112	21
June p	672	44	26	16	569	272	184	65	18	66	86	34	112	22
1st quarter	656	41	22	16	555	266	178	70	22	63	80	33	115	21
2nd quarter p	661	41	23	16	561	269	179	66	22	65	83	33	112	22
1st half p	659	41	23	16	558	267	178	68	22	64	81	33	114	21

† No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.



the second quarter, with increases in prices an important factor. There was a substantial rise in industrial materials, especially in metals, metal ores and timber from Canada. Imports of finished manufactures other than aircraft were also higher. Imports of fuels were slightly lower.

Sources of imports

Imports from all major areas were higher in the second quarter.

IMPORT DEPOSITS

It is announced by HM Customs that gross receipts of import deposits in June amounted to £75 million; repayments were £80 million.

OTHER FACTORS IN THE TRADE BALANCE

The net adjustment to the seasonally adjusted figures to derive the visible trade balance (explained in greater detail in Note 2 (a)) amounted to a credit of £73 million in June, compared with £66 million in May.

VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE

There was a deficit on visible trade of £51 million in June, seasonally adjusted and excluding United States military aircraft. With the higher level of imports there was a deficit of £31 million a month in the second quarter. In the first quarter there was a surplus of £11 million a month.

VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE

Seasonally adjusted — £ million a month

	Month	Three-month average
1969		
October	+ 3	+18
November	+20	+12
December	+ 5	+10
1970		
January	+36	+20
February	- 8	+11
March	+ 4	+11
April	- 10	- 5
May	- 32	- 13
June	- 51	- 31

CURRENT ACCOUNT

In addition to visible trade, the current account of the balance of payments includes net invisible earnings. These are estimated by the Central Statistical Office to have been running recently at about £40 million a month. During 1969 they averaged £48 million a month and in the first quarter of this year £37 million a month.

The third element making up the full current account is the payment for United States military aircraft. These payments, which differ from the value of arrivals, averaged £2 million a month in the second half of 1969, and were negligible in the first six months of this year. The payments have been made largely out of corresponding loans from the Export-Import bank which are included as a credit in the capital account of the balance of payments.

NOTES

1. Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports will be published on July 27† and further analysis of the figure will be found in the form of tables in the monthly Report on Overseas Trade‡ for August, due to be published on or about August 27.

† Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, June 1970, HMSO, price 6s. (annual subscription £19 4s.).

‡ Report on Overseas Trade, published by HMSO, price 6s. (annual subscription £3 16s.).

Table 4. Imports: Commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures		Miscellaneous
					Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	
1969	694	678	161	76	296	105	39	153	153	137	7
2nd quarter	700	678	169	73	291	104	40	148	160	138	8
3rd quarter	696	680	157	72	304	106	39	160	153	138	7
4th quarter	701	693	158	78	303	105	40	158	156	149	7
1970 1st quarter	714	712	168	74	309	107	43	159	155	153	9
April	752	750	168	73	333	114	45	174	166	164	10
May	734	731	164	70	319	107	39	173	166	163	11
June p	800	796	183	74	356	131	48	177	179	175	8
1st quarter	714	712	168	74	309	107	43	159	155	153	9
2nd quarter p	762	759	172	72	336	118	44	174	170	167	10
1st half p	738	735	170	73	322	113	43	167	163	160	9

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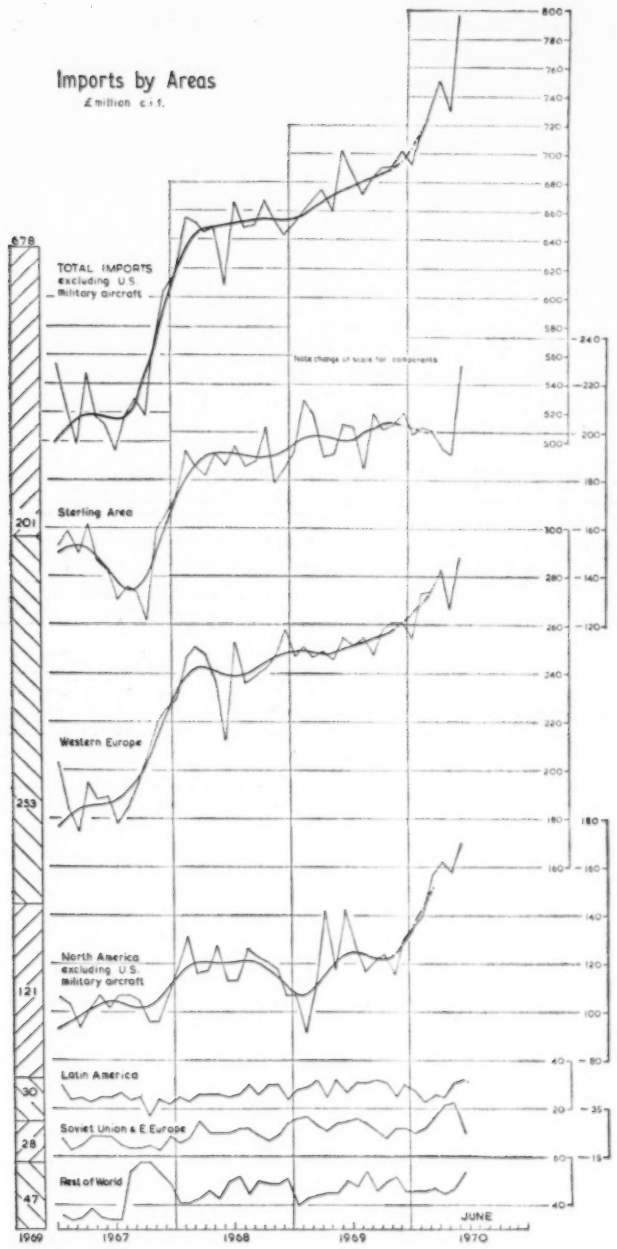


UNITED KINGDOM TRADE, *continued*

2 (a) Visible trade balance

The figures for the visible trade balance are on a balance of payments basis and are estimates and liable to revision. They are only published seasonally adjusted. In order to obtain the best guidance as to the trend of the trade balance, figures for several months should be taken together.

The visible trade balance is obtained by making a number of adjustments to the figures recorded in the monthly Trade Statistics. Some are valuation adjustments the principal of which is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in thte Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to United Kingdom owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). These adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual 'Pink Book', *United Kingdom Balance of Payments* 1969 (Table 5 and pp. 66-68).

A run of recent figures summarizing the adjustments is given on page 169 opposite:

(b) Purchases of United States military aircraft

The calculation of the visible trade balance excludes transactions whether deliveries or payments, relating to the purchase of United States military aircraft (including some missiles) which are being financed by the special United States Exim Bank credit. The effect of these transactions on the balance of payments accounts is shown in the quarterly balance of payments statistics published in *Economic Trends*.

(c) Three-monthly averages of trade figures

The sequence of individual monthly figures, even when seasonal influences have been allowed for, is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. One simple method of securing a better guide to underlying movements is to take averages of three months. These averages, for the month in question and the two preceding months, are given in Table 1B and are referred to in the commentary on the figures. The averages are still sensitive to irregular movements in the monthly figures and to special influences, though they are markedly less variable than the monthly figures. More elaborate estimates of trend can be constructed, but the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

(d) Recording of exports

For an account of special factors affecting the recording of exports and net figures of adjustments on this account up to October of last year, see page 1392 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 20, 1970 (United Kingdom Trade in April).

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc?*

An index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published will be found on the page following contents page.

Table 5. Imports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million cif per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Sterling Area	Western Europe	North America		Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
					Total	Excluding US military aircraft etc.			
1969	694	678	201	253	136	121	30	28	47
2nd quarter	700	678	193	250	155	133	29	27	46
3rd quarter	696	680	201	251	138	122	31	28	49
4th quarter	701	693	204	260	131	124	29	25	49
1970 1st quarter	714	712	202	269	146	144	26	28	46
April	752	750	193	283	165	162	25	37	45
May	734	731	191	267	161	158	31	38	47
June p	800	796	228	288	174	170	32	25	54
1st quarter	714	712	202	269	146	144	26	28	46
2nd quarter p	762	759	204	280	167	164	29	33	48
1st half p	738	735	203	274	156	154	28	30	47

Calculation of visible trade balance (Note 2 (a))

Seasonally adjusted values

£ million per month

	Exports			Imports (excluding US military aircraft, etc.)				Visible Trade Balance†
	Overseas Trade Statistics basis§ (fob) (1)	Coverage adjustments (2)	Balance of Payments basis§ (fob) (3)	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (cif) (4)	Freight, insurance and other valuation adjustments (5)	Coverage adjustments (6)	Balance of Payments basis (fob) (7)	(8)
1968	547	-24	523	646	-66	-13	567	- 44
1969	615	-27	588	678	-68	-14	596	- 8
1st quarter	577	-26	551	660	-68	-10	582	- 31
2nd quarter	608	-30	578	678	-67	-16	596	- 18
3rd quarter	631	-25	606	680	-67	-15	598	+ 7
4th quarter	645	-27	618	693	-70	-15	608	+10
1970 1st quarter	656	-26	630	712	-73	-20	620	+11
2nd quarter	661	-28	634	759	-79	-15	665	- 31
January	663	-23	639	692	-73	-16	603	+36
February	634	-28	605	713	-72	-28	613	- 8
March	672	-26	646	730	-73	-15	642	+ 4
April	679	-29	651	750	-77	-12	661	- 10
May	633	-24	608	731	-76	-15	640	- 32
June	672	-30	643	796	-84	-20	693	- 51

Figures in columns 3 and 7 are the result of applying the respective adjustments to columns 1 and 4. Column 8 is the difference of columns 3 and 7. Components and totals throughout are rounded independently.

† These figures are after adjusting for special factors affecting the recording of exports.

New companies registered in June

BELOW ARE DETAILS of new companies registered in Great Britain during June 1970 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public Companies	Private Companies
Not exceeding £100	1,810	—	1,810
Over £100 but under £1,000	116	—	116
£1,000 but under £10,000	634	—	634
£10,000 but under £50,000	91	—	91
£50,000 but under £100,000	9	—	9
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	9	—	9
£1,000,000 and over	1	—	1
Total number	2,670	—	2,670
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of Nominal Capital	6,097	—	6,097

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1969 and 1970

	1969		1970	
	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.
January	2,077	6,597	2,087	5,528
February	1,892	7,408	2,156	7,556
March	2,227	25,151	2,464	5,098
April	2,066	5,614	2,556	7,657
May	2,089	6,272	2,322	10,323
June	1,979	5,643	2,670	6,097
July	2,133	10,764		
August	1,880	4,667		
September	1,841	6,324		
October	1,806	5,062		
November	1,988	4,221		
December	2,150	4,399		
Total	24,128	92,122		

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1966 during the week ended Friday, July 17, 1970. Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
				BRITISH	
The Adding Machine	Br/E 34968	99	July 13	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal Pictures Ltd.
Our Country is the World	Br/E 34969	28	July 13	" "	Film Image Ltd.
Sunday Thoughts Series 17:					
The Brooch	Br/E 34970	3	July 13	" "	Religious Films Ltd.
The V.I.P.	Br/E 34971	4	July 13	" "	" "
Money's Not Everything	Br/E 34972	3	July 13	" "	" "
A Village in Mayfair	Br/E 34973	25	July 14	Darville Organisation (Communications) Ltd.	Phaedra Films Ltd.
Man of Violence	Br/E 34974	104	July 14	Miracle Films Ltd.	Pete Walker Film Productions Ltd.
Movietone News 2145	Br/E 34905	8	July 17	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2145A	Br/E 34906	8	July 17	" "	" "
				FOREIGN	
Naked England	F 34975	87	July 14	Miracle Films Ltd.	P.A.C. Films, Rome.
Change of Mind	F 34976	99	July 15	Cinerama International Releasing Org.	Sagittarius Inc. and AVK Productions Inc.
They Shoot Horses, Don't They?	F 34977	120	July 15	"	ABC Pictures Corporation.
Fraulein Doktor	F 34978	101	July 15	Paramount Pictures (UK) Ltd.	Dino de Laurentiis Cinematografica S.p.a., Rome.
Downhill Racer	F 34979	101	July 15	" "	Wildwood International.
The Out of Towners	F 34980	97	July 15	" "	Paramount Pictures Corp. and Jalem Productions Inc.
The Spy Pit	F 34981	93	July 15	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	European Corp., Rome, Transinter Films, Paris and U.F.A., Munich.
A Witch Without a Broom	F 34982	81	July 15	"	Westside International, Madrid.
Serafino	F 34983	96	July 15	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Rizzoli Film S.p.a., Rome and Francoriz Production S.A., Paris.
The Love Circle (Metti, Una Sera a Cena)	F 34984	108	July 15	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Euro International Films, Rome.
Ski Fever	F 34985	96	July 16	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	Gaumont International Pictures, Hollywood and Parnass Films, Vienna.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REGISTER:

The title of the film 'Angelique – The Road to Versailles' (F 33579) registered on October 21, 1968, which was amended to 'Licence for Love' has been amended to the original title, namely: 'Angelique – The Road to Versailles'.

The playing time of the film 'What's Good for the Goose' (Br/E 34012) registered on March 20, 1969, has been amended to 86 minutes.

Overseas transactions in 1969: film and television material

THE OVERSEAS RECEIPTS of the film industry exceeded its payments by about £14 million in 1969. This was substantially lower than the corresponding figures in 1967 and 1968 (£24 million and £23 million respectively). In addition, the overseas transactions of the BBC and independent television contracting companies contributed a further £1¼ million (against £1 million in 1968), so that the total net contribution to the balance of payments in respect of film and television transactions was some £15½ million in 1969.

Payments overseas in respect of the production and distribution of cinematograph films rose by a fifth to nearly £27 million, mainly because of increased expenditure on film production abroad. Receipts fell by nearly £4 million, a rise in receipts in respect of film performances being more than offset by a decline in receipts for film production in the United Kingdom, especially that of subsidiaries of the major United States film companies.

These results illustrate both the growing use of production facilities abroad and the difficulties experienced by some of the major United States film groups in maintaining the level of their United Kingdom activities. These results should also be seen in the context of the film exhibition industry in the United Kingdom in 1969 when public admissions to cinemas fell by 9 per cent to 215 million and gross box office takings remained virtually unchanged (see accompanying note on Cinemas in 1969).

The figures presented in this note were derived from a statistical inquiry by the Board of Trade into overseas transactions in respect of the production and distribution of cinematograph film and television material in 1969, which was identical in scope and coverage with previous inquires in this series (see *Board of Trade Journal*, November 5, 1969).

Table 1. Overseas transactions in respect of cinematograph films: (a) analysis by area: 1965-1969

£ million

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Expenditure (b):					
Overseas Sterling Area	0·6	0·5	1·2	0·9	2·4
Western Europe	3·4	6·4	4·1	5·4	6·8
North America	17·0	16·8	15·6	14·9	17·5
Other Non-Sterling Area	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·2	0·1
Total	21·2	23·8	21·2	21·4	26·8
Receipts (c):					
Overseas Sterling Area	2·6	2·9	2·2	2·8	2·5
Western Europe	4·5	6·0	11·2	4·3	4·0
North America	19·5	22·7	30·9	36·2	29·7
Other Non-Sterling Area	0·9	0·9	1·1	1·2	4·5
Total	27·5	32·5	45·3	44·5	40·7
Of which, receipts in respect of rights restricted to television			0·8	0·8	2·8

(a) Includes transactions by film companies in respect of rights restricted to television.
(b) Sums payable to overseas residents.
(c) Sums receivable from overseas residents.

Summary of results

Table 1 indicates how receipts and payments in respect of the production and distribution of cinematograph films were distributed geographically. The rise in expenditure was evident in most areas, with expenditure in North America returning to the level reached in 1965 and expenditure in the overseas sterling area rising to a new peak. The fall in receipts was concentrated in North America, receipts from which fell by a fifth, although there were offsetting rises in other areas.

Table 2 shows how the overseas transactions with each area were made up in terms of payments for performances and the provision of funds for film production, etc. The rise in overseas payments was mainly due to increased expenditure on foreign film production, especially in the overseas sterling area (e.g. the Irish Republic and Australia), and in North America, with increases of £1½ million and £4 million respectively. There was little change in payments for film performances, some increase in payments to Western Europe being offset by lower payments to North America.

The fall in receipts was mainly due to lower receipts for production from North America (£26½ million compared with £33½ million in 1968); but there was a small rise in receipts for performances in North America. The rise in receipts for production other than from North America reflects in part borrowing from banks abroad (often in dollars).

Table 2. Overseas transactions in respect of cinematograph film, analysis by area and type of transactions; 1968 and 1969

£ million

	1968 (a)					1969 (a)				
	Total	Overseas Sterling Area	Western Europe	North America	Other Non-Sterling Area	Total	Overseas Sterling Area	Western Europe	North America	Other Non-Sterling Area
Expenditure: (b)	21·4	0·9	5·4	14·9	0·2	26·8	2·4	6·8	17·5	0·1
(i) Performances in cinemas or on television	14·3	—	0·8	13·5	—	14·0	..	2·2	11·8	..
(ii) Production of films, etc.	7·0	0·8	4·6	1·5	0·2	12·8	2·4	4·6	5·7	0·1
Receipts: (c)	44·5	2·8	4·3	36·2	1·0	40·7	2·6	3·9	29·7	4·5
(i) Performance in cinemas or on television	8·7	..	3·4	2·8	..	9·6	2·2	2·9	3·2	1·2
(ii) Production of films, etc.	35·8	..	0·9	33·4	..	31·1	0·4	1·0	26·5	3·3

Notes: See Table 1

Table 3. Overseas transactions in respect of cinematograph films; analysis by type of transaction and category of company; 1968 and 1969

£ million

	1968			1969		
	All firms	United Kingdom Subsidiaries of the major United States Film Companies	Other firms	All firms	United Kingdom Subsidiaries of the major United States Film Companies	Other firms
Expenditure:						
(i) Performances in cinema or on television	14·3	13·4	0·9	14·0	12·7	1·3
(ii) Production of films, etc.	7·0	4·9	2·1	12·8	7·8	5·0
Total payable	21·4	18·3	3·0	26·8	20·5	6·3
Receipts:						
(i) Performances in cinemas or on television	8·7	4·5	4·1	9·6	4·2	5·3
(ii) Production of films, etc.	35·8	31·3	4·5	31·1	20·9	10·2
Total receivable	44·5	35·9	8·6	40·7	25·1	15·5

Notes: See Table 1

Table 4. Overseas transactions of the United Kingdom subsidiaries of the major United States film companies, analysis by area, 1968 1969

£ million

	1968 (a)				1969 (a)			
	Total	Western Europe	North America	Other Countries	Total	Western Europe	North America	Other Countries
Expenditure: (b)								
(i) Performance in cinema or on television	13·4	..	13·2	..	12·7	..	11·1	—
(ii) Production of films, etc.	4·9	..	..	..	7·7	..	..	..
Receipts: (c)								
(i) Performance in cinemas or on television	4·5	2·6	..	..	4·2	2·2	..	1·3
(ii) Production of films, etc.	31·3	0·2	31·1	0·1	20·8	0·1	20·4	0·3

Notes: see Table 1

Table 6. Summary of overseas transactions of the BBC and ITA programme contractors, analysis by area, 1968 and 1969(d)

£ million

	1968 (e)					1969 (e)				
	Total	Overseas Sterling Area	Western Europe	North America	Other Non-Sterling Area Countries	Total	Overseas Sterling Area	Western Europe	North America	Other Non-Sterling Area Countries
Expenditure: (b)	4·1	0·5	0·8	2·6	0·2	5·2	0·4	1·2	3·4	0·2
Receipts (c)	5·1	1·3	0·8	2·9	0·2	6·9	1·4	1·0	4·3	0·2

Notes: See Table 5

The fall in receipts from North America is further examined in Tables 3 and 4, in which the overseas transactions of the United Kingdom subsidiaries of the major United States film companies are distinguished. The receipts for productions by these companies fell by over a third between 1968 and 1969. This was a more substantial fall than that of total receipts for production, since receipts by other companies showed an increase.

Payments for performances by the major United States affiliates in Britain also fell slightly in 1969, but were more than offset by increased expenditure on production overseas. In total, the major United States affiliates had overseas receipts (net of payments) of just under £5 million in 1969, compared with £18 million in 1968 and £11 million in 1967.

As Table 4 indicates, the subsidiaries of the major United States film companies receive almost all of their production funds from North America, though in practice part of these receipts would consist of the retention of the amounts payable to their parent companies in respect of film performances in the United Kingdom. Receipts for performances on the other hand come almost entirely from outside North America, the parent company usually retaining the film rights in respect of the United States or the Western hemisphere.

Table 5 indicates that the fall in overseas receipts of the BBC and ITA programme contractors between 1967 and 1968 was more than reversed in 1969, when total receipts rose to nearly £7 million. Receipts from North America rose by £1½ million and there was also a sizeable increase in receipts from Western Europe (see Table 6). Payments abroad also continued to rise at a rapid rate, especially payments to North America. The balance of receipts over expenditure rose to nearly £1¼ million in 1969.

Table 5. Overseas transactions of the BBC and ITA programme contractors, 1965-1969(d)

£ million

	1965	1966 (e)	1967 (e)	1968 (e)	1969 (e)
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Expenditure (b)	3·1	3·5	3·5	4·1	5·2
Receipts (c)	3·3	5·0	6·2	5·1	6·9

(b) and (c) See Table 1
(d) Includes transactions in respect of BBC sound broadcasting
(e) Includes transactions in respect of Independent Television News

Notes and definitions

The statistics cover the value of transactions between the United Kingdom and overseas residents in respect of the production, sales of rights and rentals of films of any width, and recordings on tape or other media, including overseas transactions on behalf of another producer, distributor or agent in the United Kingdom.

They do not cover all the film companies' overseas transactions which affect the United Kingdom balance of payments since they do not include profits or capital transactions (except the provision of production finance).

Transactions relating to the Army Kinema Corporation are excluded throughout. The basis of the register of the inquiry was described in detail in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 6, 1967. This register is brought up to date annually by using a list of producers and distributors who registered British films with the Board of Trade.

Returns were received from 177 film companies, of which 49 reported no overseas transactions. Firms were asked to report figures for the calendar year 1969 where possible, although some firms provided figures for their nearest accounting year. Among firms reporting for a non-calendar year four reported for a year ending before December 31, 1969 and two for a year ending after December 31, 1969.

Firms were asked to return amounts against the geographical areas towhich they were payable or from which they were receivable, irrespective of where they might first have been earned.

Transactions with overseas branches and with companies registered abroad were included, as were debts to and credits from non-resident accounts. Receipts for production in the United Kingdom comprised amounts remitted from overseas or put up from amounts held in the United Kingdom on behalf of overseas residents, and sums applied to the repayment of loans raised in the United Kingdom. Amounts for film production, including work on location abroad remitted from the United Kingdom or put up from amounts held overseas on behalf of United Kingdom residents, were included as debits.

Firms were asked to state separately the amounts receivable in respect of rights relating solely to television (see Table 1); the corresponding payments for foreign films for television showing are thought to be small.

There is some overlap between these statistics and those for imports and exports of exposed cinematograph film in the Overseas Trade Accounts. The import and export figures for 1969, £3.9 and £8.6 million respectively, however, include a number of items not covered by the inquiry, for example, film flown in from units on location abroad for processing and immediate return to the unit abroad, and film imported and prints exported after processing by specialist film processing laboratories to the order of overseas customers. It is not possible to give an exact indication of the extent of the overlap, but it is probably of the order of half the export figure in the Overseas Trade Account and a rather higher proportion of the import figure.

General

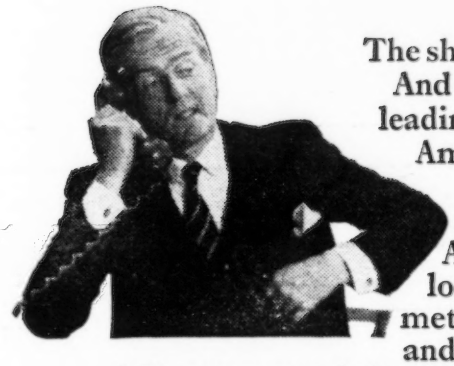
The tables give the information in as much detail as is practicable without disclosing the affairs of individual firms.

In the tables:

– means nil or negligible, i.e. less than half the final digit shown.

. . means 'not available'.

Atlantic Container path from you to Customer.



The shortest distance between two points is a straight line. And now the massive resources of a powerful group of six leading shipping companies has built a straight line to the American market. This line is called Atlantic Container Line.

ACL – a complete, flexible transatlantic door-to-door distribution system.

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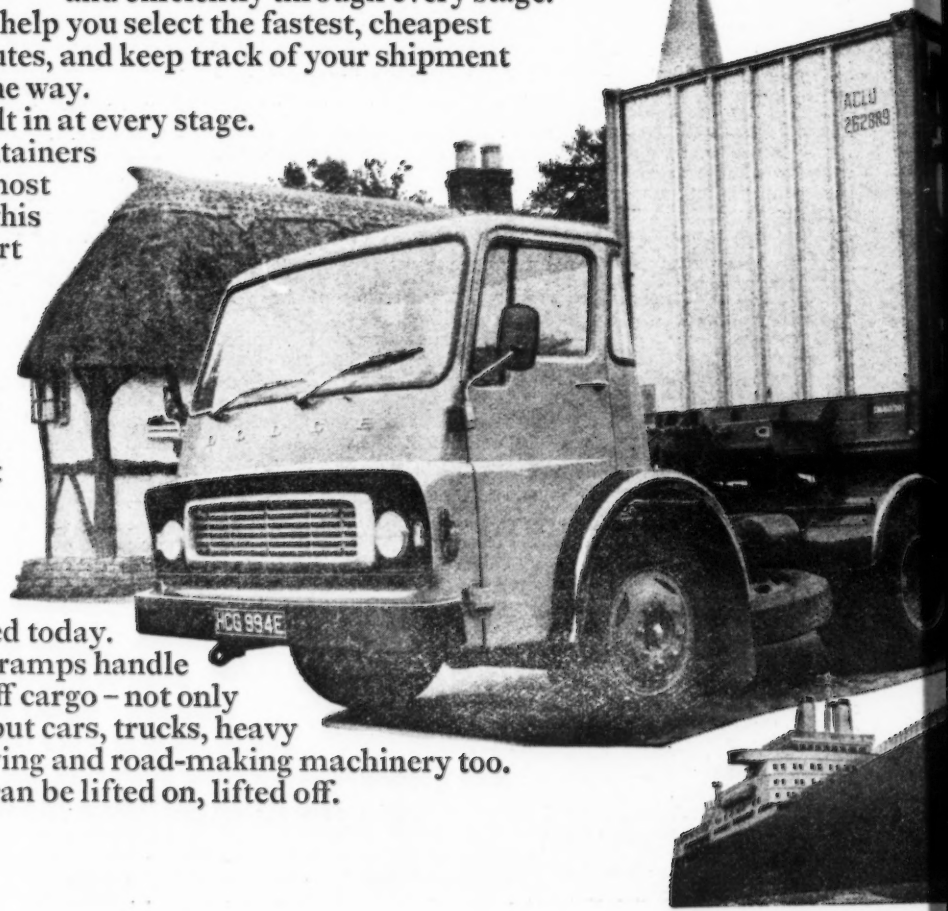

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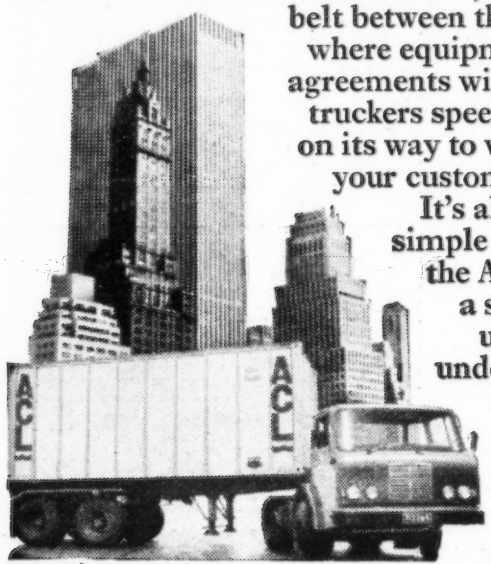

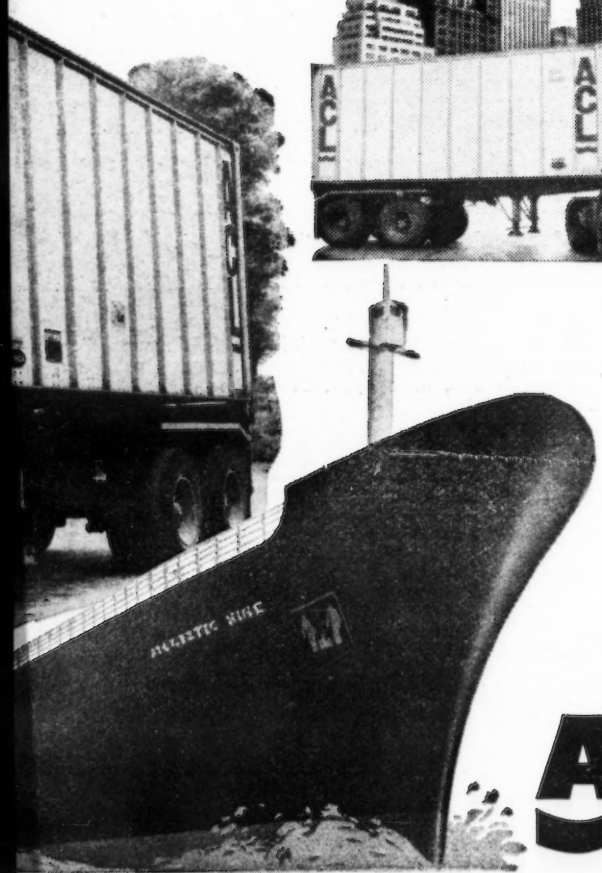

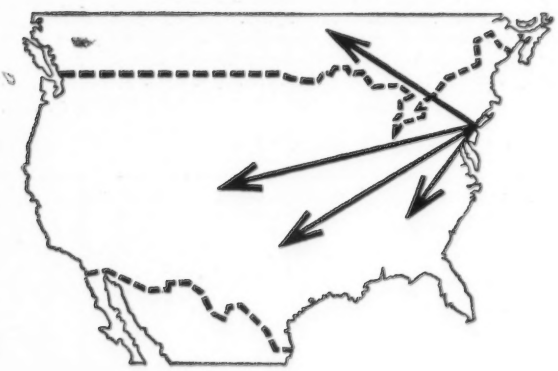

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Cinemas in 1969

THE NUMBER of public cinemas and of admissions to them fell once again in 1969, continuing a trend apparent for the past two and a half decades. At the end of 1969 there were 1,581 cinemas open to the public in Great Britain, 50 fewer than a year earlier, though this drop in the number was less than in previous years. There were also 15 cinemas temporarily closed.

Admissions in 1969 fell by 9 per cent to 215 million, a slightly faster rate of decline than between 1967 and 1968. However, increases in average admission prices enabled gross box office takings to rise fractionally, though there has been little significant change in takings for the past three years, following the fall of nearly 5 per cent between 1965 and 1967. Payments for film hire rose slightly between 1968 and 1969 (by 2 per cent), while payments to the British Film Fund fell marginally.

The average admission price in 1969 rose to nearly 5s. 4½d., 6d. more than in 1968 and 2s. more than five years earlier. The total number of persons employed in cinemas (measured in the week ended December 1) fell further in 1969. There was a marginal rise in the number of full-time employees (the first for many years), more than offset by a fall in the number of part-time employees.

The trend to smaller cinemas is illustrated in Table 2 which indicates that there was a small rise in the number of cinemas seating up to 500, while the number of very large cinemas (seating over 2,000) continued to fall steeply. The fall in the number in the latter category arises not only from closures of cinemas but also from the conversion of cinemas into smaller units. The trend to smaller cinemas is even more marked when gross takings are considered: cinemas seating under 100 showing a rise in takings from £17·6 million in 1968 to £19·0 million in 1969, while the takings of very large cinemas fell by over a fifth.

Although all regions shared in the fall in admissions between 1968 and 1969, there were significant differences in the rate of decline (see Table 3). The North-West showed the smallest fall (just over ½ per cent), while in Scotland the fall was about 15 per cent. Although admissions in the Greater London Council area fell by 8 per cent, gross takings rose by 4 per cent, a rise exceeded only in the North-West.

Further information about cinemas derived from the Board of Trade's inquiry into the film exhibition industry are contained in the booklet, 'Cinemas,' published recently in the Business Monitor series (reference M2) which is available from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1 (price 4s. (single copy) £4 (25 copies)).

Notes

The statistics referred to in this note relate to cinemas open at the end of the year, including news cinemas. They omit the admissions and takings of cinemas closed or temporarily closed at the end of the year, which had been open during the course of the year.

Monthly figures of admissions and takings, based on returns to Customs and Excise in connection with the film levy, are published regularly in the *Board of Trade Journal* and the *Monthly Digest of Statistics.*

Table 1. Summary figures 1963/1969

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of cinemas	2,181	2,057	1,971	1,847	1,736	1,631	1,581
Seating capacity, thousands	2,222	2,104	2,013	1,883	1,757	1,627	1,538
Admissions, millions (†)	357·2	342·8	326·6	288·8	264·8	237·3	214·9
Gross box office takings, £ million	55·1	57·5	61·7	59·4	57·6	57·7	57·7
Payments to British Film Fund, £ million	3·8	4·2	4·6	4·5	4·5	4·2	4·0
Payments for film hire, £ million	17·5	18·3	20·9	20·1	18·5	17·9	18·3
Average price of Admission, pence	37·0	40·3	45·3	49·4	52·2	58·3	64·4
Number of persons employed in a typical week of the year ‡							
Full-time (§)	21,459	20,157	18,609	17,135	15,777	13,864	14,026
Part-time	19,845	18,864	19,137	17,631	17,018	16,510	15,971

(†) Including Sunday performances and children's matinees.

(‡) Including directors engaged in administration. Excluding persons employed in cafes, etc. maintenance staff who work at more than one cinema; working proprietors, active partners, members of their families who work in the business without receiving any fixed wage or salary.

(§) Employees normally working more than 30 hours a week.

Table 2. Number of cinemas, admissions and gross box office takings by size of cinemas, 1967/1969

Seating Capacity	Number of Cinemas			Admissions (million)			Gross takings (£ million)		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
Up to 500	325	331	334	18·6	18·0	18·3	3·4	4·0	4·6
501-1,000	632	583	575	64·0	58·9	55·3	13·0	13·6	14·5
1,001-1,500	455	417	406	86·7	77·0	73·2	19·1	18·8	19·8
1,501-2,000	245	226	206	67·0	58·6	50·0	15·3	14·9	13·9
Over 2,000	79	74	60	28·5	24·8	18·1	6·7	6·4	4·9
All cinemas	1,736	1,631	1,581	264·8	237·3	214·9	57·6	57·7	57·7

Table 3. Admissions and Takings by Region, 1968 and 1969

	Numbers of cinemas		Admissions (thousands)		Takings (£ thousands)	
	1968	1969	1968	1969	1968	1969
North	101	96	14,123	12,536	2,931	2,281
Yorkshire and Humberside	109	116	15,255	14,223	3,536	3,666
East Midlands	87	81	10,909	10,120	2,509	2,561
East Anglia	55	55	6,144	5,765	1,439	1,458
South East:						
Greater London Council Area	235	237	55,150	50,710	16,598	17,283
Outer Metropolitan Area	109	104	18,602	16,376	4,380	4,161
Remainder	146	138	19,149	17,059	4,820	4,578
South West	131	126	13,998	13,044	3,371	3,384
West Midlands	114	105	18,167	15,319	4,308	3,890
North West	158	155	25,120	24,974	5,771	6,318
Wales	158	148	12,047	10,614	2,309	2,201
Scotland	228	220	28,617	24,187	5,705	5,323
Great Britain	1,631	1,581	237,281	214,928	57,677	57,695

Cinema admissions and takings in March

DURING March 1970, counted as a five week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 4.43 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.27 million. The comparable figures for March 1969 were 4.52 million and £1.17 million respectively.

Census of Production for 1963

THE FOLLOWING PART of the Report on the Census of Production for 1963 is now available:

Part 133 Summary Tables 21-48A.

Copies can be obtained from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches and Government bookshops, price £1 12s., or by post £1 16s., from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1.

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Industrial development certificates refused

FIGURES RELATING to industrial development certificates (idcs) refused were published for the first time for the whole of the country in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 23, 1968. Figures for 1968 were published on July 9, 1969, and the tables now published incorporate figures for a further year, 1969.

The statistics of refusals are not a reliable measure of the amount of industrial building which might have taken place had there been no control; for in the more congested parts of the country some projects for which application is made are abandoned after informa discussion with the Ministry of Technology and the applications are withdrawn before the stage of formal refusal is reached. In the case of other projects which might be formulated, knowledge on the part of potential applicants of the policy on location of industry results in no application being made.

Table 1 shows figures of refusals for the country as a whole in each year from 1962 to 1969 while Table 2 gives a regional analysis. For individual regions the annual figures are generally small and variable and therefore the figures in Table 2 have been grouped into two four-year periods.

Refusals which were reversed after an appeal against the original refusal have been excluded from the statistics of refusals if the reversal took place within the year concerned or within one month after the end of the year, when the figures are still being compiled. Some refusals are later reversed after an appeal but to avoid relatively small revisions of past figures, which might lead to disclosure of details of individual cases, these are not taken account of in the statistics.

Table 1 shows that the number of approvals in the country as a whole rose further in 1969 but the number of refusals also rose from 160 in 1968 to 203 in 1969, but this was less than the 229 refused in 1967.

Table 2 brings out the contrast in the statistics of refusals between the South-East and Midlands on the one hand, and the rest of the country, particularly the regions which are wholly or mainly development areas, on the other hand. Refusals tend to be concentrated in the former areas while in the latter there is a virtual absence of refusals.

Table 1. Industrial Development Certificates refused and approved totals for Great Britain

	Refusals		Approvals	
	Number	Thous. sq. ft.	Number	Million sq. ft.
1962	123	5,087	1,887	37·3
1963	88	3,547	2,073	39·2
1964	150	3,973	2,787	59·0
1965	193	5,277	2,884	61·7
1966	207	6,458 (5,647)	3,221	76·1 (69·0)
1967	229	5,348 (3,547)	4,138	87·2 (59·7)
1968	160	6,278 (3,646)	4,735	110·3 (78·7)
1969	203	6,574 (4,058)	5,005	116,0 (80·7)

The areas in brackets are estimates of the floor space which would have been recorded under the definitions in use before the Industrial Development Act, 1966, took effect in August, 1966. From that date the numbers of cases include some which would not have been included under the previous definitions.

Table 2. Industrial Development Certificates regional analysis of Refusals and Approvals

Region	Refusals				Approvals			
	Number		Thous. sq. ft.		Number		Million sq. ft.	
	1962-65	1966-69	1962-65	1966-69	1962-65	1966-69	1962-65	1966-69
Wholly or Mainly Development Areas								
North	1	2	(†)	(†)	695	1,024	21·6	37·5
Scotland	—	—	—	—	763	1,075	25·5	39·2
Wales	—	—	—	—	419	1,019	11·4	32·0
Mainly non-Development Areas								
North-West	41	12	1,246	399 (320)	1,298	2,513	27·2	56·2 (39·0)
South-West	13	20	770	825 (616)	606	1,256	12·2	23·4 (14·9)
Wholly non-Development Areas								
Yorkshire and Humberside	8	1	(†)	(†)	1,026	1,819	18·3	40·5 (27·4)
East Midlands	60	84	2,048	2,767 (1,641)	685	1,297	11·7	25·2 (16·7)
West Midlands	121	191	4,576	5,780 (4,622)	1,172	1,945	17·2	35·5 (21·6)
East Anglia	9	16	208	968 (641)	394	866	7·7	18·8 (12·8)
South East	301	473	8,500	13,764 (9,115)	2,575	4,286	44·5	81·1 (46·9)
GREAT BRITAIN	554	799	17,884	24,658 (17,110)	9,633	17,100	197·2	389·5 (288·0)

The definition of industrial floor area was changed, except in the North, Scotland and Wales, in August, 1966; the figures in brackets are estimates of the area which would have been recorded on the old definition. Final digits may not add to totals because of rounding.
Measured by insured employees the percentages of the regions which are Development Areas are: North 100, Scotland 89, Wales 65, North-West 28, South-West 10.
(†) Figures not given to avoid risk of disclosing details of individual projects.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at 1st April, 1968, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown. 37s. 6d. (*by post* 39s.)

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller.

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WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

Output prices 2 per cent higher in second quarter of 1970

OUTPUT PRICES continued to rise relatively sharply during the second quarter of 1970. The provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products was nearly 2 per cent higher than in the first quarter. This increase was about the same as that which took place between the last quarter of 1969 and the first quarter of this year. In June, the provisional index was 6 per cent higher than a year ago, about three quarters of the rise having taken place during the last six months.

The provisional price index for basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry fell 1 per cent in June, mainly due to a drop of 9 per cent in copper prices. With slight decreases also having taken place in April and May, the index fell 1½ per cent during the second quarter. The index had risen during the first quarter, and on a quarterly comparison, the average for the second quarter was ¼ per cent less. This reduction follows successive increases in the index amounting to 5 per cent between the first quarters of 1969 and 1970.

Materials and fuel purchased by broad sectors of industry: Table 1

Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased by the food manufacturing industries and by engineering sectors fell a little in June, but in the second quarter as a whole, index numbers for all sectors were higher than in the first quarter. The index for the food manufacturing industries was 1 per cent higher in the quarter, compared with a fall of 1 per cent between the first and second quarters last year. Index numbers for the steel, textiles and electrical engineering industries rose about ½ per cent between the first and second quarters, and those for other sectors of manufacturing industry between 1 and 2 per cent. These increases were generally less than those which took place between the fourth quarter of 1969 and the first quarter of 1970.

Output by broad sectors of industry (home sales): Table 2

Price index numbers for all sectors rose in June. The increase was most marked in the index for the food manufacturing industries, which was 1 per cent higher than in May. In the second quarter as a whole, increases compared with the first quarter ranged from 1 per cent in the clothing and footwear industries, to 3 per cent in engineering sectors. Compared with the second quarter last year, increases in most sector index numbers have amounted to 6 per cent or more. They were less than this in the case of the chemical industries, where the index was 4 per cent higher, the textiles industries, and clothing and footwear, each 3 per cent higher.

Table 1. Price Index numbers of materials purchased **1963 = 100**

1968 SIC		1969			1970		1969			1970					
		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr. p	June	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	June p
	MATERIALS PURCHASED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry:	120·3	121·4	124·1	126·3	126·0	120·8	124·4	125·2	125·9	125·9	127·0	126·8	126·3	125·0
	Basic materials	120·5	121·8	124·7	126·7	126·4	121·0	124·9	125·9	126·4	126·2	127·4	127·2	126·7	125·1
	†Fuel	119·8	119·8	120·9	124·0	124·0	119·8	120·9	120·9	122·6	124·7	124·7	124·0	124·0	124·0
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:	124·2	126·1	127·3	130·1	129·1	124·9	127·5	128·4	129·4	130·0	130·8	130·4	129·2	127·6
	Basic materials other than fuel	125·2	127·5	128·7	131·5	130·3	126·1	129·0	130·2	130·9	131·3	132·3	131·9	130·5	128·5
	MATERIALS AND FUEL PURCHASED BY SELECTED BROAD SECTORS OF INDUSTRY														
211-229	Food manufacturing industries	112·5	112·4	118·0	119·4	120·7	112·4	118·3	119·0	119·3	118·5	120·3	120·4	121·2	120·5
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	116·2	116·8	118·7	120·7	122·2	116·4	118·9	119·6	119·7	120·6	121·9	122·1	122·3	122·3
311 and 312	Steel industries	115·6	116·9	118·8	123·3	124·3	116·1	118·7	120·0	121·5	124·1	124·4	124·1	124·4	124·3
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	122·6	126·8	130·7	136·6	139·0	123·7	130·6	132·4	133·3	137·6	138·8	139·6	139·0	138·5
Order IX	Electrical engineering industry	143·2	149·5	153·3	158·7	159·6	145·9	153·4	156·9	155·8	158·3	162·1	162·8	159·5	156·5
361	Electrical machinery industry	132·5	137·5	141·6	147·5	150·5	134·3	141·7	143·8	144·4	147·7	150·4	151·5	150·5	149·3
Order XIII	Textile industries	104·3	103·4	102·8	103·6	104·0	104·2	102·7	102·9	103·4	103·8	103·6	103·8	104·2	104·0
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	116·0	116·3	116·8	117·6	119·8	116·1	116·7	117·0	117·4	117·7	117·7	119·4	119·9	120·3
Order XVII	Timber industries	126·0	127·8	129·3	131·6	133·9	126·6	129·3	129·8	130·5	131·7	132·6	133·4	134·1	134·5
481-484	Paper industries	119·4	121·8	123·6	129·4	131·3	119·6	123·8	124·3	128·2	130·0	130·0	130·6	131·6	131·9
Order XX	Construction materials	118·1	119·9	121·9	124·9	128·2	118·7	121·9	123·0	123·6	125·1	126·2	127·4	128·2	129·0
Part of Order XX	House building materials	120·6	122·3	124·1	127·1	130·1	121·2	124·2	125·2	125·9	127·2	128·3	129·3	130·1	131·1

† Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials.

NOTES ON WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices are published in the annual article. They were last shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 25, 1970.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. That is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between that sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 620, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone inquiries for index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3548 (Non-Engineering) and 3411 for all other information.

Table 2. Price index numbers of output **1963=100**

1968 SIC		1969			1970		1969			1970					
		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr. p	June	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	June p
	OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS														
Orders III to XIX	All manufactured products: Total sales	120·3	121·3	122·7	125·1	127·3	120·6	122·6	123·4	124·4	125·1	126·0	126·9	127·3	127·7
	Home sales	119·2	120·3	121·7	124·2	126·4	119·5	121·6	122·4	123·4	124·1	125·0	126·0	126·5	126·9
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	117·8	118·9	120·5	122·9	125·5	118·1	120·3	121·0	122·1	122·8	123·9	125·2	125·6	125·8
	Home sales	115·1	116·5	118·0	120·6	123·3	115·4	117·9	118·6	119·5	120·5	121·6	122·9	123·4	123·7
	OUTPUT OF SELECTED BROAD SECTORS OF INDUSTRY														
211-229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home sales	118·0	118·8	120·6	124·1	126·3	118·4	120·5	121·5	123·6	123·9	124·8	125·2	126·0	127·6
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	109·3	109·9	110·3	112·0	113·9	109·2	110·2	110·5	111·3	111·9	112·8	113·7	114·0	114·1
	Home sales	105·9	106·7	107·4	108·3	110·1	106·1	107·4	107·7	107·7	108·4	108·9	109·8	110·2	110·3
311 and 312	Steel industries: Total sales	110·1	114·7	119·0	127·1	129·8	111·6	119·0	120·7	122·7	129·0	129·6	129·8	129·8	129·9
	Home sales	108·7	114·3	118·7	127·2	130·4	110·5	118·4	120·5	121·8	129·8	130·1	130·4	130·4	130·5
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries: Total sales	118·7	120·2	122·0	124·5	127·6	119·0	121·8	122·4	123·4	124·3	125·9	127·3	127·7	127·9
	Home sales	116·2	118·3	120·2	123·3	126·8	116·6	120·1	121·0	121·9	123·1	124·9	126·3	126·8	127·2
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering: Home sales	118·7	120·9	122·8	126·3	129·9	119·2	122·7	123·6	124·9	126·0	127·9	129·4	129·9	130·5
Order IX	Electrical engineering: Home sales	115·0	117·3	119·3	121·7	115·3	115·4	119·3	119·7	120·7	121·3	123·2	124·5	125·3	126·1
Order XIII	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	112·6	113·1	113·9	114·5	116·4	112·7	114·1	114·0	114·5	114·4	114·8	116·1	116·5	116·7
	Home sales	111·3	111·8	112·4	113·1	115·2	111·5	112·4	112·5	112·8	113·1	113·4	114·8	115·3	115·5
Order XV	Clothing and footwear: Home sales	111·3	111·8	112·3	113·3	114·5	111·6	112·3	112·4	112·9	113·1	113·8	114·2	114·6	114·7
Order XVII	Timber industries: Home sales	122·2	123·2	124·2	127·2	129·6	122·3	124·2	124·3	125·8	127·1	128·8	129·0	129·4	130·4
481-484	Paper industries: Home sales	117·2	118·7	120·8	125·7	128·2	117·5	120·8	121·3	123·4	126·3	127·5	127·8	128·1	128·7
Order XX	New construction‡	123	124	124	126		123		124			126			

‡ Index of building costs figures relate to average for the quarter.

Table 3a. Commodities produced in the United Kingdom **1963 = 100**

1968 SIC		1969		1970		
		June	Dec.	Apr.	May p	June p
101	Coal	111·0	117·6	128·5	124·3	124·3
102/2	Slates	120·6	120·6	120·6	120·6	120·6
109/3	Salt	93·9	97·2	93·9	93·9	93·9
211	Flour	122·5	122·5	122·5	122·5	122·5
216	Sugar, refined	95·8	95·8	94·7	93·8	96·5
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	124·2	126·0	133·0	133·4	134·7
231	Beer	140·1	145·6	145·3	145·3	145·3
240	Tobacco and cigarettes	138·4	138·4	138·4	138·4	138·4
262	Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	146·5	146·5	146·5	146·5	146·5
262	Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	111·6	108·1	108·1	108·1	108·1
263	Lubricating oils and greases	110·1	111·1	113·3	113·3	114·4

1968 SIC		1969		1970		
		June	Dec.	Apr.	May p	June p
271	General chemicals	104·5	104·7	105·2	105·6	106·2
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	94·2	97·2	103·7	104·0	105·4
272	Pharmaceutical preparations	94·7	95·3	96·0	96·4	96·4
273	Toilet preparations	123·0	124·3	128·8	129·4	129·9
274	Paint	104·7	104·8	110·5	110·6	110·6
275	Soap	122·1	124·6	130·4	130·5	130·9
275	Soapless detergents	105·2	108·9	108·7	108·8	109·7
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	96·6	97·4	98·4	99·3	99·4
279/7	Photographic paper and films and photochemical materials	118·4	118·4	119·6	119·6	120·0
311/2	Steel sheets	105·8	110·9	121·9	121·9	121·9
311/2	Tinplate	112·4	115·9	126·5	126·5	126·5
311/2	Other finished steels	110·8	122·?	131·4	131·4	131·6

(Continued on next page)

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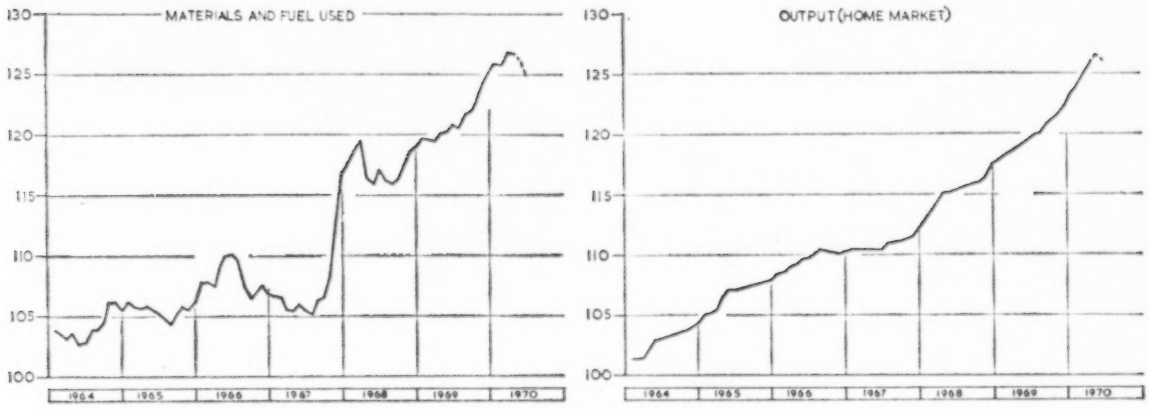
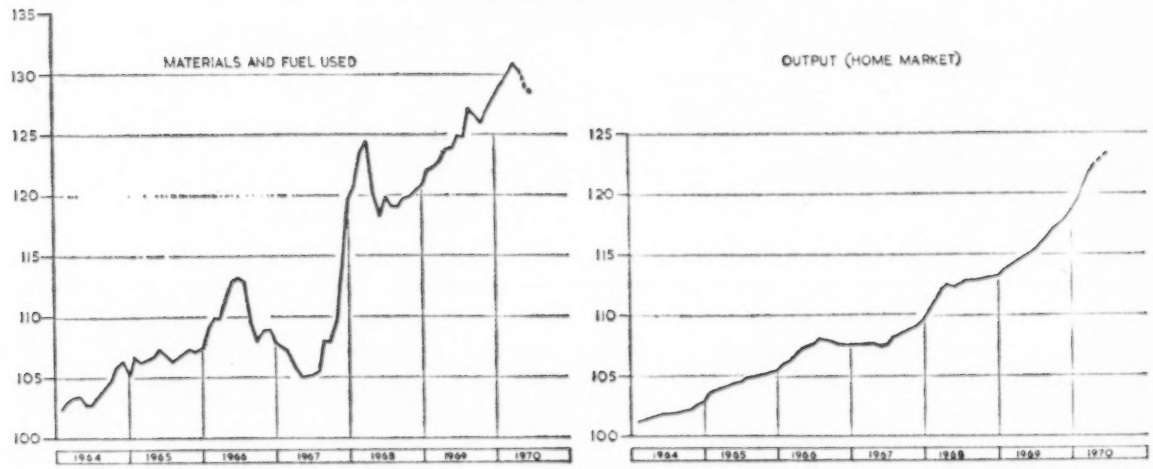
WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX NUMBER 1963=100

ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY



MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
(Other than food, drink and tobacco)



FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

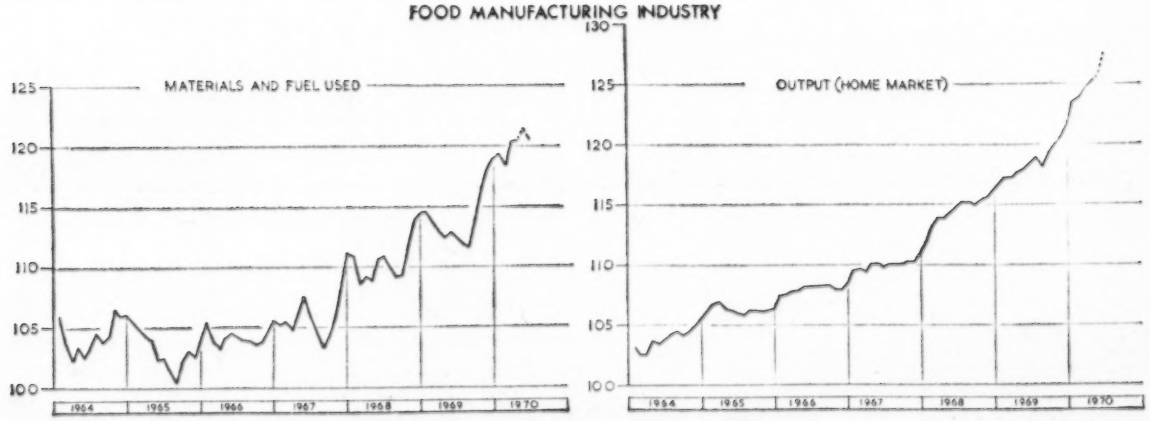


Table 3 (a) (*Continued*). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom **1963 = 100**

1968 SIC		1969		1970		
		June	Dec.	Apr.	May p	June p
312	Steel tubes	115·3	126·5	139·7	139·7	139·7
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	117·5	120·3	127·3	127·6	128·2
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
	Rolled	134·8	139·1	139·1	141·9	143·2
	Extruded and drawn	134·3	137·8	137·8	140·7	142·1
	Castings	139·9	142·1	151·1	153·3	153·3
	Forgings	118·0	125·8	129·6	129·6	133·4
322	Brass ingot 65-35 B.S. 1400: B.3 delivered	244·4	281·1	297·1	284·2	263·9
353/1	Dental goods	125·4	134·9	136·1	135·3	135·2
365/1	Gramophone records, etc.	104·5	103·3	103·2	104·5	104·5
368	Domestic electrical appliances	104·2	105·3	108·2	108·4	108·8
391	Tools and implements	123·6	128·4	134·2	135·3	136·2
392	Cutlery, spoons and forks	119·0	124·6	130·0	130·2	131·5
	Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	123·1	132·0	135·9	136·2	136·2
	Spoons and forks	140·3	144·3	156·6	157·3	157·3
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	144·0	146·5	157·3	157·9	158·2
399/7	Vats, tanks, cisterns and other industrial hollow-ware	113·5	120·1	129·7	129·7	129·7
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	102·0	102·6	102·7	102·7	..
411	Man-made fibres	87·3	87·6	89·1	89·1	89·1
412, 414/5 and 415	Man-made fibres yarns	102·3	102·1	106·4	107·3	108·4
412/1	Cotton and cotton mixture yarns	135·8	136·5	142·4	143·7	..
413/1	Cotton cloth	133·1	136·1	142·6	143·4	..
413/5	Man-made fibres fabrics	108·3	109·1	112·5	113·1	113·1
413/6	Linen	125·1	129·7	133·0	134·3	137·5
414/1	Wool tops	87·6	83·1	83·4	83·8	81·2
414/2	Worsted yarn	101·4	98·2	101·5	103·2	102·3
414/5	Woollen fabric	113·8	114·0	113·7	114·5	115·1
415/1	Jute yarn	155·8	153·6	153·7	154·6	154·9
415/2	Jute piece-goods	147·0	147·0	147·0	147·0	147·0
416	Rope, twine and net	98·8	100·8	103·2	104·6	104·7
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	99·0	98·8	98·5	98·6	98·7
419	Carpets and rugs	114·1	115·6	118·8	119·6	119·8
422/2	Canvas goods and sacks	107·5	112·2	109·9	110·0	110·0
431/1	Leather for footwear	138·7	139·0	136·1	135·8	..
432/1	Travel goods	119·4	120·1	124·0	124·0	124·0
441-449	Made-up clothing	111·3	112·1	113·5	114·0	114·1
441	Weatherproof outerwear	106·5	107·1	107·9	107·9	107·9
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	109·5	110·2	112·0	112·2	112·2
443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	113·6	114·5	116·9	117·4	117·4
445/1	Women's and girls' light outerwear	114·4	115·2	115·5	115·6	115·7
450	Footwear	112·0	112·5	115·4	115·9	115·9
461/1	Refractory goods, including bricks	117·2	120·7	121·3	122·9	122·9
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including bricks	111·7	114·6	115·5	117·2	117·7
	Building bricks, fletton, common, *delivered*	116·2	125·9	125·9	125·9	125·9
	Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex-works*	120·2	121·7	123·4	126·4	126·8
462/3	Domestic china and earthenware	127·5	131·6	139·0	141·4	141·4
463/1	Glass (other than containers)	112·4	112·9	115·8	117·9	117·9
463/2	Glass containers	113·1	116·1	117·2	117·2	117·2
464	Cement, delivered	109·0	121·1	126·9	126·9	126·9
469/1	Abrasive paper and cloth	118·3	120·2	120·2	120·2	120·2
469/2	Cast stone and cast concrete products	110·7	111·6	112·5	112·5	113·6
471/1	Home-grown hardwood, sawn†	111·7	115·5	118·1	118·5	118·5
471/2	Building joinery	128·0	131·7	137·9	137·9	140·3
472	Domestic furniture	120·8	122·1	126·4	126·5	126·9
473	Bedding, etc.	119·2	122·3	126·9	129·0	130·1
481	Paper and board	116·4	119·8	126·3	126·4	126·5
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	122·6	126·3	134·7	134·8	136·4
482/2	Packaging products of paper, etc.	113·7	119·9	124·0	124·2	124·2
	Paper bags	111·8	115·3	121·3	121·3	121·3
483	Manufactured stationery	119·2	123·9	128·9	129·3	129·7
484/1	Wallpaper	124·2	124·1	142·8	142·8	142·8
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	112·2	113·6	117·9	121·7	122·3
491/2	Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	113·6	118·7	123·4	123·8	123·9
492	Linoleum and felt base	129·7	132·7	139·9	139·9	139·9
493	Brushes and brooms	115·0	116·3	126·0	126·0	126·7
494/1	Toys and games	119·2	119·7	126·9	127·4	127·4
494/2	Perambulators, etc.	121·5	122·8	124·4	124·4	124·8
494/3	Sports equipment	113·0	114·8	116·9	..	..
495/1	Pens and pencils	114·5	117·0	117·2	117·8	117·9
495/2	Other stationers' goods	115·0	116·0	118·0	118·1	118·1
496/2	Plastics products (other than components and accessories)	93·6	95·2	97·5	98·3	98·3

† Revised figures for January 1970 = 117·4; February = 117·4; March = 117·7.

(*Continued on next page*)

REPORTS FOR UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS ON OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES

INFORMATION ABOUT the commercial standing of overseas representatives is available to you through the Board of Trade and is particularly useful in indicating whether a firm is suitable to act as your agent. Many status reports are on record, and where these need to be brought up to date or new reports obtained, this is rapidly done in collaboration with Diplomatic Service commercial officers abroad.

These reports can tell you of the local standing of overseas representatives, the scope of their activities, and the size of their organization, and their suitability to act as your agent. The reports do not, however, include credit ratings or detailed financial information, and reports on potential customers should be obtained from specialized sources such as banks or credit reporting agencies. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Division, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional Office of the Board.

WHOLESALE PRICES, *continued*

Table 3 (b). Commodities wholly or partly imported into the United Kingdom **1963 = 100**

	1969		1970		
	June	Dec.	Apr.	May	June
Hides and skins	161·5	147·4	139·0	135·7	132·4
Imported	152·4	145·7	141·5	136·1	131·8
Native	173·9	149·7	135·6	135·1	133·1
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	136·7	141·8	143·3	144·4	144·4
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	267·8	307·0	314·5	288·7	263·2
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	190·4	222·7	214·1	208·9	205·4
Nickel, refined, delivered§	153·6	190·0	187·0	187·0	187·0
Tin ingot, min. 99·75% settlement price†	157·2	177·6	179·1	174·0	164·9
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	155·0	170·9	161·6	160·8	161·4
Oil, resins and gums:					
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	90·8	122·8	125·4	131·8	131·3
Whale oil, crude	131·4	159·7	166·5	176·9	178·1
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	155·6	159·7	149·7	..	..
Natural rubber	111·5	101·2	92·6	90·3 p	90·4 p
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	205·5	166·9	124·9	..	..

	1969		1970		
	June	Dec.	Apr.	May	June
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	104·9	105·7	106·0	106·5	106·5
Jute, raw, PWC grades, c.i.f. Dundee	175·0	158·7	162·6	164·4	167·6
Jute, raw, PWB grades, c.i.f. Dundee	157·3	145·3	149·2	150·9	152·8
Silk, raw, delivered mill	135·7	158·5	170·9	168·0	159·4 p
Sisal, East Africa, No. 1 grade, c.i.f. London	52·1	51·6	46·1	46·1	46·1
Wool, raw	84·7	78·1	78·3	78·1 p	76·6 p
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. UK	71·1	64·1	69·0	68·5	67·6
Crossbred, coarse, c.i.f. UK	84·4	78·0	76·3	76·3	75·3
Merino, c.i.f. UK	94·0	86·3	84·3	84·3	81·9
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	133·6	135·1	138·0	138·8 p	139·2 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	134·9	141·2	143·1	143·1	..
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	132·5	134·7	137·2	137·5	138·4
Woodpulp, imported	124·0	130·1	137·5	139·5	139·9

†L.M.E. mean of buyers' and sellers' prices at close of morning session.
§Producers' price.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

The index numbers of wholesale prices relative to 1963 = 100 *supersede those previously published on the base* 1954 = 100. *For the convenience of those who use the index numbers in long-term contracts to take account of changes in the costs of materials, the Board of Trade will continue to publish indices relating to materials used in broad sectors of industry on the base* 1954 = 100 *until December* 1971. *From January* 1969 *the index numbers in the accompanying table have been given the month to month movements of the equivalent index in the* 1963 = 100 *Series. For users of other* 1954 *based index numbers who wish to continue the series in this way, conversion factors will be provided on request.*

Price index numbers of materials purchased **1954 = 100**

1958 SIC		1970		
		Apr.	May p	June p
	MATERIALS PURCHASED BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY			
Orders III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry	129·8	129·3	128·0
	Basic materials	125·3	124·8	123·2
	Fuel	164·6	164·6	164·6
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	133·8	132·6	131·0
	Basic materials other than fuel	128·4	127·0	125·1
	MATERIALS AND FUEL PURCHASED BY SELECTED BROAD SECTORS OF INDUSTRY			
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	122·5	123·3	122·6
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries	131·1	131·4	131·4
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	184·4	183·6	182·9
361	Electrical machinery industry	182·6	181·4	180·0
Order X	Textile industries	101·0	101·3	101·2
OrderXIV	Timber industry	147·7	148·5	149·0
481 to 483	Paper industries	138·0	139·0	139·3
Order XVII	Construction materials	156·1	157·0	158·0
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	158·7	159·6	160·9

General index of retail prices for June

THE DEPARTMENT of Employment and Productivity announce that at June 16, 1970, the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 16, 1962 (taken as 100), was 139.9 compared with 139.5 at May 19. The rise in the index during the month was due to rises in the average levels of prices of many goods and services which were partly offset by reductions in the average prices of potatoes and some other vegetables.

GRADERS' 4,000-MILE JOURNEY TO BAGHDAD

Schenkers Ltd., the international shipping and forwarding agents, recently arranged the transport of six graders from Leeds to Baghdad by rail. The graders, each of which weighed over 10-*tons, were manufactured by British Jeffrey-Diamond Ltd., Wakefield. Each grader was loaded on an open trainferry truck, and sent on the BR trainferry service to Zeebrugge. The* 4,000 *mile journey by rail was through West and East Europe, Turkey and Syria, without transhipment on the way.*

Seasonal movements in the wholesale price index

SEASONAL VARIATIONS are commonplace and their size in the most frequently used economic measurements has been estimated and allowances made when interpreting the statistics. Many of the important economic series have been seasonally adjusted by mathematical techniques that include a careful analysis of the short-term movements that have occurred as a basis for the assessment of the seasonal variations that might be present in the most recent figures. It could be useful to know the extent of the seasonality in the price index numbers both for the purpose of interpreting the price series and assessing price trends and when using the price index for converting economic series in value terms to constant prices.

It is well known that the prices of some goods, both basic materials and manufactured products, are subject to seasonal change, but prices of most highly fabricated products do not change at the frequent intervals associated with seasonally fluctuating prices. In 1969, nearly a third of the individual price quotations for manufactured products (other than food, drink and tobacco) supplied for price index calculations were the same in the month of December as they were a year earlier; in 1967 the proportion unchanged was as high as 62 per cent. In these circumstances very marked seasonal variations in output prices are hardly to be expected. Prices of basic materials, however, are generally more volatile.

Despite the relatively infrequent price changes for most manufactured products, the price index for broad groups of goods could show seasonal variations if, for example, many firms tend to review their price structure at particular times of the year. Since the output price index numbers do not themselves normally change sharply (monthly changes in the index for all manufactured products having usually been under $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent), mild seasonal changes could be relatively important.

An examination has been made of two of the principal output price series (those for the food manufacturing industries and for products of manufacturing other than food, drink and tobacco) and also of the corresponding materials and fuel prices series, to isolate the degree of seasonal variation. The average seasonal factors for these series in the period covered (January 1963 to October 1969) are set out in the following table.

Average Seasonal Factors
(January, 1963 – October, 1969)

Average for year = 100

	Price index (home sales) for products of		Price index for materials and fuels used by	
	Food manufacturing industries	Manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco	Food manufacturing industries	Manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco
January	100·3	100·1	101·5	100·7
February	100·4	100·1	100·3	100·8
March	100·2	100·1	99·6	100·2
April	100·2	100·2	100·0	100·2
May	100·2	100·1	100·0	100·2
June	100·0	100·0	99·6	100·0
July	99·9	100·1	98·9	99·6
August	99·9	100·0	98·4	99·4
September	99·7	99·9	99·1	99·1
October	99·7	99·8	100·2	99·7
November	99·6	99·8	100·8	100·1
December	99·9	99·8	101·4	99·9

For the output series, seasonal variations were small with under $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent difference between the seasonally highest month (April) and the lowest (October to December) for products of manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco, and only a little more for food products ($\frac{1}{4}$ per cent difference between the highest, February, and the lowest, November). Seasonal variations were more marked for the materials and fuel index numbers, with a $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent difference between the highest and lowest months, for manufacturing other than food, drink and tobacco, and 3 per cent for the food manufacturing industries. The period of the year during which the materials and fuel index numbers are subject to an upward pressure from seasonal influences precedes that for the corresponding output price index numbers by one to three months, but it is doubtful to what extent the seasonal variation in the output price index numbers should be explained in terms of a delayed effect from materials costs.

Economic Trends

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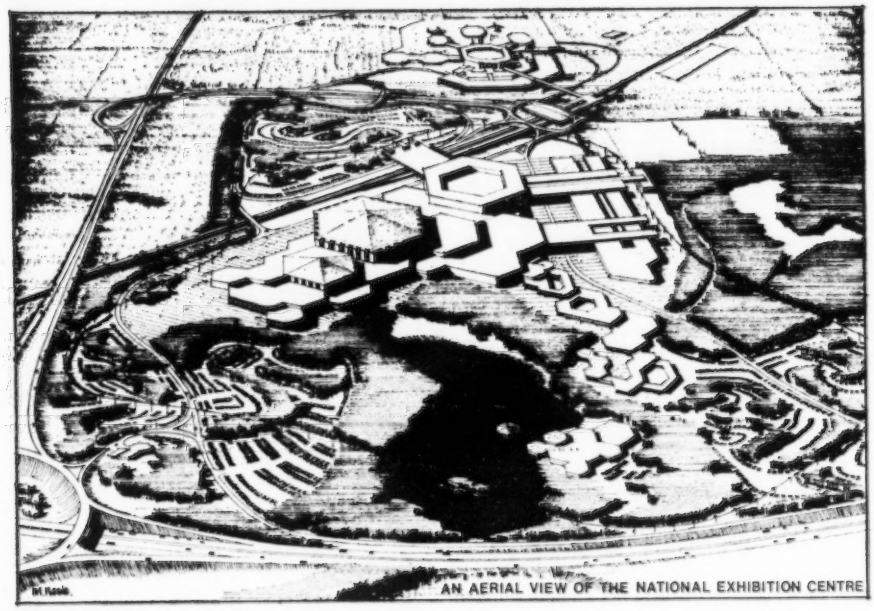
Exhibitions and Fairs

President reaffirms Government support for Birmingham Exhibition Centre



AN AERIAL VIEW OF THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION CENTRE

IN ANSWER to a Parliamentary Question last week about the location of the National Exhibition Centre, Mr. Michael Noble, President of the Board of Trade, said:

'An undertaking was given on January 28, 1970, to support the proposal for a National Exhibition Centre near Birmingham. Her Majesty's Government have reconsidered this undertaking in the light of the substantial progress made by Birmingham and of further representations made by the Greater London Council. I have today informed the Greater London Council and the Birmingham authorities that we have decided to reaffirm the Government's support for the Birmingham project in the terms announced by my predecessor.'

British firms prominent at Airport Construction Exhibition

A report from the British Embassy (Commercial Department), The Hague

THIS EXHIBITION which occupied 30,000 square metres of the tarmac of the old terminal at Schiphol, Amsterdam's international airport, from June 29-July 4, was organized by Mack-Brooks Exhibitions Ltd., London, and was unique in that it was the first time that an exhibition of such wide scope in this field had been staged anywhere.

A notable feature was that the majority of the exhibits were housed in what was claimed to be the largest tent structure ever to have been erected. Here, and on an adjoining outside site, a very wide range of equipment and services required to build and run a modern airport was on show.

Of the total of 130 exhibitors, 67 were British, 56 of whom were co-operating in a joint venture sponsored by the London Chamber of Commerce and arrang.d in conjunction with the Board of Trade. Other exhibitors came from seven Western European countries, the United States and Canada with 20 firms from the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Since 1960 world air traffic has increased fourfold. The ability of airports, in spite of their physical limitations, to handle the ever growing flow of passengers and freight has been possible only by the use of increasingly sophisticated ground equipment. The joint venture participants at Schiphol succeeded in bringing to the notice of the airlines and airport world a wide variety of machinery and equipment designed to meet the double challenge of servicing larger aircraft, and of improving the quality of the amenities for air

AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION, *continued*

travellers.

Among the British products on show were air containers, freight handling units, passenger and baggage conveyor systems, aircraft towing tractors, recoverable roadways, runway lighting, mobile passenger lounges, computer systems, fire crash tenders, hangar doors and airport building materials.

A large attendance figure was not expected at a highly specialized event of this nature; the visitors, who came to Schiphol from many countries, were for the most part expert professionals, and the British exhibitors expressed satisfaction with the number and quality of the inquiries which were received by individual companies, and at the joint information stand of the London Chamber of Commerce and the British Airport Construction and Equipment Association.

It is estimated that 40 per cent of the total value of a modern airport is invested in its ground handling equipment and affiliated services; and it has been reported that contracts for airport construction and equipment in he first few months of this year have been worth some £3,315 million. South and Central America, the Caribbean, Europe and the Middle and Far East are all stated to offer immediately promising markets, and it would seem from comments made by various British stand holders at the exhibition that there have been many initial inquiries from these areas of the world which remain to be followed up.

The British Ambassador to the Netherlands, Sir Edward Tomkins, visited British stands at the exhibition on the morning of July 1, accompanied by his Commercial Counsellor, Mr. G. L. Pearson.

In conjunction with the exhibition, a delegate conference entitled 'Schiphol '70 – Finance for Airports' was held from June 30-July 2 at the RAI Congress Centre in Amsterdam, at which papers were read on airport design, industrial development of airports, capital financing and leasing of equipment. Both the exhibition and conference are likely to have set the trend for similar and perhaps bigger events in the future.

Sir Edward Tomkins (left), British Ambassador in the Netherlands, discussing generating equipment with, left to right: Mr. Anthony Austin, sales engineer, Dale Electric, Mr. G. L. Pearson, Counsellor (Commercial), Mr. Edw. G. Lance, Dale's international sales promotion manager, and Mr. H. van der Wildt of Stokvis & Zonen, Dale's distributors in the Netherlands, on the Dale Electric of Great Britain stand at the Amsterdam International Airport Equipment and Services Exhibition.

Strong Board of Trade support for 'Britain in Finland 1970'

BRITISH INDUSTRY is participating with Government support in no less than 14 different events during the trade drive 'Britain in Finland 1970'. First planned in June 1967 the trade drive has now been in operation for more than six months.

Reports from the Embassy about increased numbers of business visitors and from BEA about a marked increase in passenger traffic on the London-Helsinki service point to considerable selling activity by individual firms – activity which has been backed by complementary effort on the part of the Board of Trade's Fairs and Promotions Branch.

In the first half-year, the Branch was responsible for organizing joint ventures with appropriate sponsoring bodies at three established trade fairs in Helsinki, whereby 29 British manufacturers of caravans and camping equipment, carpets, and transport equipment were assisted to show their merchandise.

In addition, the Branch arranged a successful 'Marine Equipment Forum' for the British Marine Equipment Council in which 17 manufacturers participated. The BNEC/ECE has employed Board of Trade funds to arrange nine selling missions for regional groups from Leicester (knitwear), Manchester (clothing), London, Birmingham, Bristol and the West of England, and Merseyside – the last four covering a wide range of industries.

Three other missions have comprised industry groups supported through the Clothing Export Council, the British Food Export Council, and the Textile Council.

In the summer, the Embassy is staffing British information stands at regional fairs in the provincial centres of Joensuu, Pori and Kokkola.

During the autumn, British industry will have the opportunity of subsidized participation at 11 events. Trade drive activity is intensified in September with a massive British participation at the Helsinki International Trade Fair, September 17-27, at which Fairs and Promotions Branch has arranged four joint venture groups in one national section.

With 100 separate stands covering at least 136 British manufacturers' products and representing many facets of British industry, Britain will have the largest national group at the fair. Furthermore, it is known that many British manufacturers are exhibiting through agents outside the joint venture scheme.

On September 25, towards the end of the International Trade Fair, the fortnight of retail promotions begins, through the department stores and specialist shops in Helsinki and a number of important provincial centres, which Fairs and Promotions Branch has played a major part in arranging.

In October, there will be two special events organized by the Branch. These are the British Engineering Week, arranged in conjunction with the London Chamber of Commerce covering 40 manufacturers; and an important all-British Motor Show arranged in conjunction with the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, at which the Finnish distributors of the four main groups will show passenger and commercial vehicles, caravans, and a wide range of components and accessories.

Later in the year, Fairs and Promotions Branch is assisting further joint venture groups at the Helsinki Exhibition of Business Machines and Equipment, the Helsinki Food Fair, and a group from the pharmaceutical industry at 'Physicians Days' (an exhibition attached to a medical congress).

Selling missions have been arranged by the BNEC/ECE in co-operation with the British Hospitals Export Council, the British Hosiery and Knitwear Export Group and the Scottish Council – the latter a mixed industry group.

Coming exhibitions in Australia

International Engineering Exhibition '70

THE THIRD International Engineering Exhibition, organized in Sydney by Thompson Exhibition Promotions Pty. Ltd., is to be staged at the Royal Agricultural Society's Showground in Sydney from August 17-22.

Member firms of the Association of Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturers Ltd., the British Compressed Air Society, the British Pump Manufacturers Association and the London Chamber of Commerce, together with the Board of Trade, have combined to sponsor a British group presentation which will occupy the entire ground floor (12,000 sq. ft.) of the Arts and Crafts Pavilion at the Showground. In all there will be 23 individual company stands and four association information bureaux. This will be the first time British firms have exhibited in a joint venture display at the show.

The Sydney International Engineering Exhibition is a biennial event and claimed to be by far Australia's largest and most important trade exhibition. The 1968 exhibition occupied over 170,000 sq. ft. of indoor floor space and its total attendance exceeded over 31,000. With individual bookings and options from Australian firms already over 100 and international bookings from Italy, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, the Netherlands, Rumania, Yugoslavia and Japan (information stand only), the August 1970 exhibition shows promise of greater success.

Hospex '70

BRITISH joint ventures are becoming almost a part of the Sydney exhibition landscape. The eight firms sponsored by the Board of Trade and the British Hospitals Export Council who will make up the joint venture at Hospex '70 – the International Hospital-Medical Equipment Supplies and Services Exhibition – will be the fifth such officially supported British contingent in Sydney this year.

The exhibition, which is organized by Industrial and Trade Fairs, will occupy more than 50,000 sq. ft. net of exhibition space at the Royal Agricultural Society's Showground, Sydney. Its timing, September 28 to October 2, has been arranged to coincide with the International Hospital Federation's Regional Hospital Conference. It is the first time that Australia has been host to the conference and the sponsors, the Australian Hospital Association, are determined to make the occasion a success. It is being confidently forecast that the event will draw significant representation from the United States, Central and South America, Japan, Malaysia and India. And large numbers are expected from New Zealand.

The scope of the exhibition ranges over the whole field of equipment, materials, goods and services required by hospitals.

A four-page illustrated inset on Australian store promotions of British goods will be published in next week's *Journal*.

Export interest boom at Royal Show

THE RECORD number of overseas visitors at this year's Royal Show – 2,793 from 93 countries – is one reflection of the tremendous importance the show has attained abroad as a showcase for Britain's farm machinery manufacturers and cattle breeders. And the impressive list of Government ministers, ambassadors and leading officials from overseas attests the high level of this interest.

Introduced by Massey-Ferguson at the Royal Show were tractor safety cabs, with a steel frame of rectangular hollow sections supplied by British Steel Corporation's Tubes Division. The safety cabs which are being produced in conformity with Government regulations coming into force later this year, will be supplied as standard equipment for all tractors.

The large number of foreign visitors who came to their stands was commented on by many machinery manufacturers, as was the brisk level of inquiries. Firm individual orders taken included Gascoigne's £10,000 export contract for two rotary milkers and Poldenvale's two orders from France clinched at the show; this last order said the Somerset firm, could lead to further business totalling £100,000 if follow-up tests were successful. The same firm gained a trial order from Canada which could again lead to final sales worth about £300,000.

On the livestock side, a £15,500 order from New Zealand was taken for Angus cattle, while another from the same country worth £10,000 was placed for South Devon cattle.

The recently introduced Charollais breed realized £80,000 from delegates to a world-wide convention which took place at the same time as the Royal; total orders for these cattle taken at the show were valued at over £100,000.

Orders for Friesian cattle came from Spain, Japan and Iran, worth about £50,000 in all. Jersey cattle drew export interest of £20,000 subject to health clearance, and under the same conditions Landrace and Large White pigs drew £12,000 from overseas. South Devon bulls won a £2,000 order from South Africa, and 11 Ayrshire heifers were also sold to South Africa.

On the first day of the show, British Semen Exports Ltd. won an export order worth £5,000, while 8,000 ampoules of semen were sent to New Zealand.

Sixty Landrace pigs were bought by three Portuguese visitors, and 500 Hampshire Down and Suffolk sheep are destined for Hungary.

All in all, it looks as though the export side of the Royal Show is becoming an increasingly dominant one, which should go a long way to contributing to British agricultural machinery manufacturers' target of £250 million worth of exports by the end of the year.

The Royal Show was held at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, from July 7 to 19.

Exhibitors report . . .

Below are extracts from recent press announcements by United Kingdom firms who find that participation in trade fairs and similar promotions is good for export.

Russian gold award for COI

THE GOLD diploma for the best designed and presented national pavilion at the recent Moscow Inlegmash '70 exhibition was awarded to the British pavilion. It was designed and managed by the Central Office of Information.

The theme of the show was textile machinery, and it is the first occasion that Britain has been awarded a gold diploma for an exhibition pavilion by Russia.

The British participation was designed by Mr. Eric Unsworth of COI's exhibitions division, and the pavilion was built by Beck and Pollitzer, London. The pavilion was organized by the Board of Trade, who also received a diploma of honour for their organization.

Brierley at Hanover Show

Z. BRIERLEY LTD., Llandudno drill grinder specialists, will be exhibiting on stand 51518 in the joint venture sponsored by the Board of Trade and the Machine Tool Trades Association at the Hanover International Machine Tool Exhibition (September 6-15). On show will be the Mk. V version of their models ZB.25 and ZB.32 incorporating a newly-designed compound table.

Carpet companies for Golvex Fair, Stockholm

TWO BRITISH carpet companies who have been exporting to Sweden for several years will be displaying some of their latest designs at Golvex Fair, Stockholm (August 27-30) under the joint venture scheme. This display is being sponsored by the Board of Trade and the British Carpets Export Promotion Council.

They are Grays Carpets and Kingsmead Carpets, both of whom have their own stands and will, in addition, be featuring their qualities on the stand of their joint Swedish agent, Broderna Dahlstrom of Gothenburg.

Also exhibiting at the fair will be Templeton, a Scottish carpet firm. This company has been exporting to Sweden for more than 50 years.

An eye-catching feature of the Templeton Golvex stand (Number G 18) will be authentic Scottish tartan carpets.

Joint venture at Düsseldorf Hi-Fi Exhibition

SEVERAL BRITISH companies will be exhibiting at the International Hi-Fi Exhibition at Düsseldorf (August 21-30) in a joint venture between the Board of Trade and The Federation of British Audio.

Showing their Series 7 tape recorder units will be Ferrograph Co. Ltd., London, while the exhibition has been chosen by B. and W. Electronics, Worthing, for the debut of their special Continental version of Model 70, a high quality loudspeaker system.

A single metal diaphragm loudspeaker driving unit covering the entire range of audible frequencies without the use of ancillary loudspeaker units or crossover network will be displayed by Jordan-Watts Ltd., Hayes.

Scottish exports boost

A SURVEY of the 42 participating companies in the Scottish exhibition at the Rand Easter Show in Johannesburg (March 25-April 7, 1969) showed that firm orders to the value of £260,000 were secured as a result of the exhibition in the last year. The business won during the show itself, and immediately afterwards by the Scottish firms, was estimated at £500,000 – making the total gain for Scottish industry of about £750,000.

This news was announced by the Scottish Council (Development and Industry) who sponsored the exhibition – entitled 'Enterprise Scotland 69' – under the Board of Trade joint venture scheme. The exhibition gained for the British Pavilion at the Rand Easter Show a gold medal, awarded by the show organizers for general excellence. It also won an award of merit for design.

ICI Fibres at the Budapest International Fair

ICI FIBRES, who arranged a joint exhibit with a group of their customers at the Budapest International Trade Fair (May 22-June 1), report that they found an encouraging desire on the part of the Hungarian trade organizations to place business in the United Kingdom. The weight of fibres from ICI sold in Hungary during 1969 was five times greater than in 1968; there is every reason to suppose that this trade will increase.

The ICI Fibres stand in the British Pavilion, organized by the Board of Trade, featured fully-fashioned Crimplene knitwear for men and women from six United Kingdom firms and double jersey Crimplene fabrics for women's wear from four other manufacturers under the general theme of 'New Young Looks in ICI Fibres'.

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Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

United Kingdom aid to developing countries

Pakistan

BRITAIN IS to provide economic assistance to Pakistan to the value of £3 million under a loan agreement signed recently in Islamabad. The money will be spent on a wide range of British goods needed to help in the economic development of Pakistan.

This loan represents an advance of the aid which will be pledged by Britain at the meeting of the Pakistan Consortium which will be held in Paris on July 23. It is interest free and repayable over a period of 25 years including an initial seven-year grace period, as all British loans to Pakistan have been since 1966.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2278), quoting reference number CRE 995/70.

Turkey

UNDER A loan agreement signed in Ankara Britain will provide Turkey with £1 million to be used for the purchase of capital goods and services in the United Kingdom required for Turkey's economic development within her annual import programme.

Allocations from this loan are at the discretion of the Turkish government. The loan will be interest-free, repayable over 25 years with a morotorium of two years plus five years' graduated repayments.

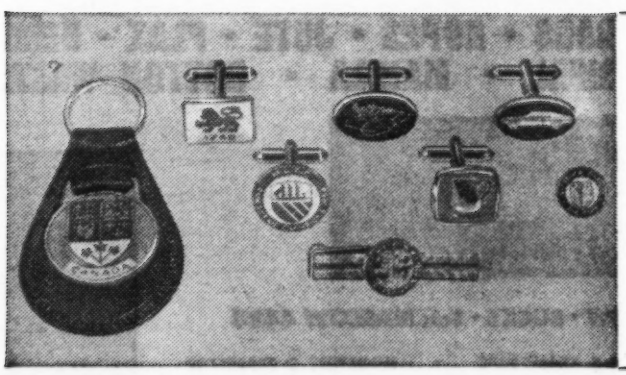
Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2358), quoting reference number CRE 16970/G.

A party of senior commercial officers attended the first industrial training course organized by the Electronic Engineering Association in London from July 13 to 16. The course was designed to acquaint diplomatic staff with the industry and to foster the expansion of exports of electronic equipment. Left to right: Mr. G. Brook, Senior Commercial Officer, Munich; Mr. R. Willcox, Commercial Officer, Philadelphia; Mr. W. Weltner, Commercial Officer, Helsinki; Mr. A. F. R. Harvey, First Secretary (Commercial), Tokyo; Miss S. Down, Assistant Publicity Officer, EEA; Mr. J. Ipsen, Commercial Officer, Copenhagen; Mr. N. Escudero, Commercial Officer, Madrid; Mr. D. E. Wholley, Commercial Officer, Perth; Mr. B. A. Major, Second Secretary (Commercial), Vienna; Mr. K. Nash, Assistant Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong; Capt. R. A. Villiers, Director, EEA; Mr. W. Seidler, Commercial Officer, Stuttgart; and Mr. B. Gateley, Second Secretary (Commercial), Lisbon.

COLOUR BLOCKS FOR 'JOURNAL' FRONT COVER

Colour cover blocks: *Now that the* Journal *is using four-colour illustrations each week on the cover, the Editor will be pleased to consider prints of suitable export pictures for which letterpress blocks are available. Colour transparencies from which the submitting firm intend to have blocks made for their own publicity purposes will also be considered.*

Black and white prints: *These should be action photographs showing United Kingdom goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination. Photographs of United Kingdom businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.*



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Export Orders

Firms are invited to send in brief details of recent export orders or contracts for insertion in these columns.

£1 million radar network for East Africa

A major air traffic control and meteorological radar network, valued at more than £1 million, has been ordered from Plessey Radar Ltd., a member of the Plessey Electronics Group, by the Directorate of Civil Aviation for the East African Community.

The network will cover most of East Africa, and is part of the modernization programme currently being carried out to re-equip the airports and air traffic control system of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda with the most advanced equipment available. It will provide for the rapidly growing tourist industries and the ever-increasing air traffic movements.

The hub of the new air traffic control system will be a central area control radar station equipped with a Plessey AR-5 long-range radar, and a Plessey automatic secondary surveillance radar (SSR) system. These radars will be used for surveillance and control between the three major airports of East Africa: Entebbe (Uganda), Nairobi (Kenya), and Dar-es-Salaam (Tanzania).

Survival equipment in demand

Burndept Electronics (ER) Ltd. has received overseas orders worth nearly £100,000 for its latest Sarbe (search and rescue beacon) equipment.

Approximately half the total value is from Norwegian merchant shipping concerns to meet new Government regulations, while the Royal Netherlands Navy has signed a £42,000 contract to equip its anti-submarine and ship-borne helicopter forces. The remainder is a repeat order from the Russian civil airline, Aeroflot.

£750,000 Japanese orders

A new order for ship stabilization systems brings Sperry 'Gyrofin' orders for Japan to £750,000 in the past 12 months. This latest order, valued at approximately £200,000, covers the immediate requirements of Kansai-Kisen, for whom the Hayashikane yard are building three ferries.

£80,000 ship stabilization order

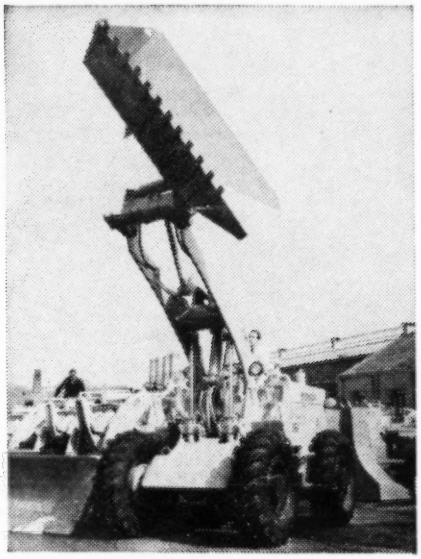
Sperry Gyroscope Division, Bracknell, Berks., announce an order valued at more than £80,000 for 'Gyrofin' ship stabilizers. The order covers the requirements of a train ferry being built by Neptun Werft in Rostock for the East German Railway Authority. Heavy fin-box machinery will be built by Alexander Stephen Engineering Ltd., Glasgow.

£330,000 orders for fun craft

Contracts worth more than £330,000 over the next three years have been signed with newly appointed agents in the Federal Republic of Germany and Hong Kong by Scooter Ski International Ltd., Draycott, Derbyshire.

The German order is the direct result of a tough proving trip for the new British fun craft – a recent Channel crossing from Dover to Calais.

The Scooter Ski, marketed throughout the world by Scooter Ski International Ltd., is built by the Reliant Motor Co. Ltd.



Clark International Marketing SA, Camberley, Surrey, are to supply five Michigan 55R tractor shovels to a department of the Turkish Government – Topraksu Genel Mudurlugu. The machines will be used for irrigation work and are fitted with side tip buckets of 1¼ cu. yd. (1.34 cu. m.) capacity.

Multi-million-pound project

A multi-million-pound construction project is to be carried out by the joint venture of John Laing Contruction, George Wimpey and Haji Abdullah Alireza & Co. Ltd. for the Saudi Arabian Government. The work consists of technical facilities, runways and living accommodation, and the contract includes all roads and services such as water supply, sewerage, electricity generation and distribution and full air conditioning. Work is due for completion in 18 months and up to 2,000 men will be locally recruited at the peak period of construction.

Switchgear orders worth £255,000

Yorkshire Switchgear's success in overseas markets continues with the placing of orders totalling £255,000 by Iraqi and Belgian electricity authorities.

Iraq's National Electricity Authority is to buy switchgear to the value of £155,000. An Iraqi engineer will be trained at Yorkshire Switchgear's Leeds factory in the operation and maintenance of the equipment. This order was won in the face of keen international competition, particularly from Eastern Europe, and standard Yorkshire Switchgear designs were adapted to meet the specific requirements of Iraqi's NEA.

Under another contract, signed during Tournai's British Week from June 12 to 20, Yorkshire Switchgear will supply £100,000 worth of switchgear to Regie d'Electricite de la Ville de Tournai. This order follows the Belgian authority's satisfaction with equipment previously supplied by the Leeds firm.

Rectifiers for Toronto

Another complete package order is entrusted to English Electric Hewittic Rectifiers Ltd., Walton-on-Thames. Worth $C2·1 million and negotiated in close collaboration with English Electric-AEI Canada Ltd., it covers the rectifier substation requirements for the Toronto Transit Commission 5·5 mile North Yonge extension of the Toronto Subway.

The equipment to be supplied comprises a total of 15,000 kW of rectifiers and associated transformers, power transformers, and d.c. switchgear made in Britain, and a.c. switchgear, substation control panels, batteries, chargers, and prefabricated rectifier enclosures purchased in Canada, all to be delivered and installed in five substation compounds situated at intervals along the line.

The company have supplied all 53,200 kW of silicon rectifiers on the TTC system, in addition to 40,000 kW of mercury arc equipments which ha ve been in service for up to 20 years.

Refuse compactors for Australia

Tri-City European Sales Ltd., Sittingbourne, Kent, have broken into the Australian market. Two Tri-Pak TP-11 refuse compactors have been ordered following the recent visit to Australia of Mr. David Wyatt, a director of Tri-City. The orders are from Warren Incinerator Engineering Pty., Melbourne, Victoria, and Apollo International Industries, Perth, W.A.

£1 million orders for steel sections

Darlington & Simpson Rolling Mills Ltd., Darlington, announce orders valued at about £1 million. The orders are for the supply of hot rolled special steel sections, used in the manufacture of steel window frames, wheels for commercial vehicles, and other specialized productions. These sections will be rolled at Darlington and are to be shipped over the next few months to a number of countries.

The largest individual orders, both for commercial vehicle wheel sections, are from India (£290,000) and Canada (£242,000), a continuance of business built up in those countries over the years.

Breakthroughs have also been made into two new overseas markets – a special section for Portugal and light rails for Ghana.

So far this year shipments to a value of £1·88 million have been made, a substantial improvement over 1969 figures.

Equipment for satellite stations

The telephone-circuit capacity of each of the two Cable & Wireless satellite ground stations opened last year at Bahrain and Hong Kong is to be increased by additional 4M carrier multiplex equipment ordered from GEC-AEI Telecommunications Ltd., Coventry.

These orders bring the total value of multiplex equipment ordered from GEC-AEI Telecommunications Ltd., by Cable & Wireless and associates during the past few months to £180,000.

Orders follow spadework

After two years of hard spadework by their marketing consultants, Parker, DeLacey, Cronk & Partners, London, the Royal Sovereign group of companies have secured two substantial orders for their Magic Markers and Speedry products from Hungary.

£2·26 million road contracts

Two road-building contracts totalling £2.26 million have been awarded by the Uganda Government to the Mowlem Construction Co. Ltd. The first contract, worth £1.44 million, is for 40 miles of bitumen road from Lira to Kamdini. The second contract, for £820,000, is for 27 miles of bitumen road between Bukoloto and Jinja, on Lake Victoria.

Mowlem have already undertaken considerable road and bridge works in Uganda.

Water treatment plant for Canada

William Boby & Company Ltd., water treatment specialists of Rickmansworth, Herts., a member of the Weir group, have secured an order to supply water pre-treatment and allied plant valued at around £100,000. The contract was awarded by Procon (G.B.) Ltd., on behalf of Golden Eagle Canada Ltd., for their new refinery being built at St. Romuald, Quebec.

Generating plant for Canada

The Northern Canada Power Commission has ordered diesel-powered electricity generating equipment worth over £500,000 for five communities in northern Canada. The equipment will be built by the United Kingdom factories of two Hawker Siddeley subsidiaries – engines at the Stockport, Cheshire, works of Mirrlees Blackstone Ltd., and alternators at the Loughborough, Leics., works of Brush Electrical Engineering Co. Ltd.

Furnaces for Rumania, Turkey, Spain, Japan

Rumania and Turkey are countries from which GKN Birwelco (Uskside) Ltd., have received first export orders, for equipment to heat steel bars for subsequent forging operations. The order from Rumania is for a continuous induction bar heater of 2½ tons per hour nominal output capacity, for use in a ball bearing factory, while the Turkish order, from Bijon Sanayii of Izmir, is for equipment to feed an automatic plant forging steel nuts.

Two Birwelco furnaces have been ordered by Echeverria SA, Legazpia, Spain – Birwelco supplied this forge with three furnaces several years ago. Four electric induction bar heating furnaces have been ordered from Birwelco in the last two months by Japanese forges – a direct result of the successful installation last year of a Birwelco induction bar heater – currently with the world's largest output capacity – for Nissan Motors. Kinki Marusei is installing its third Birwelco furnace; new customers are Suguirua Seiskakusho, Fuji Koshi, and Goto Nut.

Exports likely to top £12 million

Total exports of plastic film materials from ICI's plants in the United Kingdom and Holland are expected to reach a record total of over £12 million this year, more than 20 per cent higher than in 1969.

Demand for ICI's two principal film products – polyester film ('Melinex') and polypropylene film ('Propafilm') – is growing much more rapidly than for plastics generally. Exports of ICI's polypropylene film, the newer of the two materials, were 50 per cent higher by value and volume in 1969 than in the previous year, and similar growth is expected this year.

EFTA and Commonwealth countries are the main export markets for 'Propafilm,' mainly used in packaging, particularly for snack foods and for overwrapping cigarette packs.

The United States is now taking more than half ICI's exports of polyester film. Within two to three years, ICI will have its own manufacturing unit in the States, when a £20 million 'Melinex' plant at Hopewell, Virginia, is commissioned. Work has now started on what has been described as ICI's biggest investment in the United States.

£415,000 sales in three months

In the quarter ended June 30, 1970, The British Steel Piling Co. Ltd., Claydon, Ipswich, Suffolk, exported earth-drilling equipment, piling, extracting plant and spares worth over £415,000 to some 19 countries throughout the world. The major importer was France with imports amounting to over £65,000, with Iran, Italy, Yugoslavia, Spain and Greece the other leading importers.

Frequent visits and tours have been made by senior BSP technical sales personnel. Additionally two directors, Mr. A. R. B. Burrows and Mr. G. M. Cornfield, visited Sweden for a week in June.

The company's products were also bought by customers in Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Guyana, Germany, Israel, New Hebrides, Qatar, Singapore, Sweden, South Africa and Trinidad.

In the same quarter BSP exported Frodingham steel sheet piling to America, Bermuda, Dubai, Guyana, Hong Kong, Jamaica, South Africa and Trinidad.

Important contribution to exports

Allen West (Brighton) Ltd., according to figures recently revealed, provided 25 per cent of the total United Kingdom direct exports of standard electrical motor control gear products in 1969.

Recently a Contractors' Plant Parade was held in Rotterdam to celebrate the completion of 25 years' of reconstruction work on the city, which was severely damaged during World War II. The 86 machines in the parade were representative of plant used on the reconstruction work and included a Priestman Mustang 90 wheel-mounted hydraulic excavator, which was used extensively for site clearance work.

Wall panelling for Kuwait

Slatex Decoration Ltd. Kibworth, Leics., have received orders to ship 10,500 sq. ft. of wall panelling to Kuwait.

Orders for shot-blasting machines

The Maxiblast division of Vokes Ltd. has received orders totalling £80,000 for shot-blasting machines for the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Bahrain and Iran. The Italian order, won against stiff competition is for an airless five-wheel machine for immediate delivery to Fusina (Venice).

All-time peak

International Colloids Ltd., London, report that in the first six months of 1970 their exports reached an all-time peak, amounting to 30 per cent of total output of pigment dispersions.

Mr. E. W. Brauch, chairman, said: 'Top of our export market is Sweden, whose papermaking industry uses our Microsperse carbon black aqueous dispersion. Spain is another growing market for this product. The complete range of our dispersions is exported to Germany, where there is a particular demand for pigment chips and pastes for the plastics industry.'

Recent orders have also come from Belgium, France, Lebanon, South Africa and the Philippines.

International Colloids now have agents in Germany, Spain, Belgium, France, Scandinavia, Greece, Lebanon South Africa and Holland and others are expected to be appointed shortly.

British cables keep highway clear

High-density, polythene-served mineral-insulated heating cables made by Pyrotenax Ltd., Hebburn upon Tyne, will help to keep clear one of the main highways of Europe each winter. The cables have been installed in the complex road system involving the contruction of 10 bridges which provide the approach to the Scheldt Tunnel, Antwerp, Belgium. Eight of the bridges carry two-lane traffic, one carries three-lane traffic and the others carry four lanes, all dealing with heavy volumes of traffic.

First Yugoslav order

Setright Registers Ltd., ticket issuing machine manufacturers, London, have won their first order from Yugoslavia – two bus companies there have ordered £10,000 worth of equipment.

£100,000 orders from 12 countries

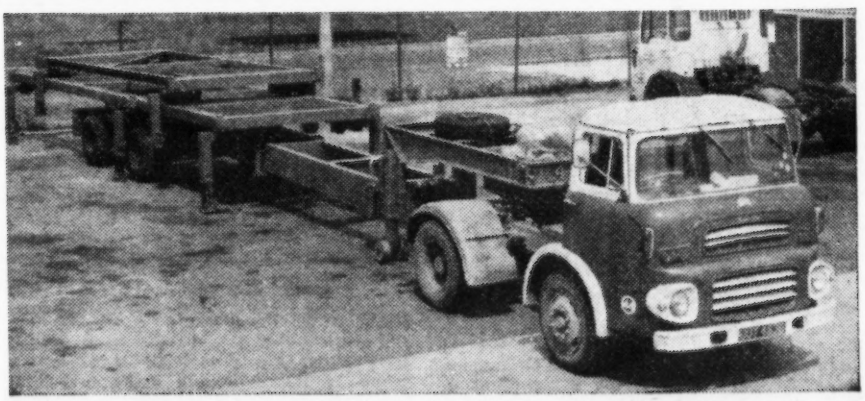
Orders worth over £100,000 have been placed with Horseley Piggott Ltd., Tipton, Staffs, to supply pressed steel sectional tanks to Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Botswana, British Honduras, Cameroon, Eire, Gambia, Holland, Iraq, Kuwait, Nigeria and Thailand. The tanks – with capacities from 200 to 2 million gallons – will be used to store water, oil and other liquids in a wide range of industrial and chemical companies, power stations, municipal and water engineering departments, and hospitals.

£55,000 tube inspection equipment

Rotating ultrasonic probes form the basis of a tube inspection equipment which is attracting a growing interest in overseas markets. Davy and United Instruments Ltd. have sold this equipment, known as Heliscan Type 3/6, in Japan, Belgium and Argentina, and a further order, worth over £55,000, has now been won in India. The equipment is to be installed at the Jamshedpur plant of the Indian Tube Company.

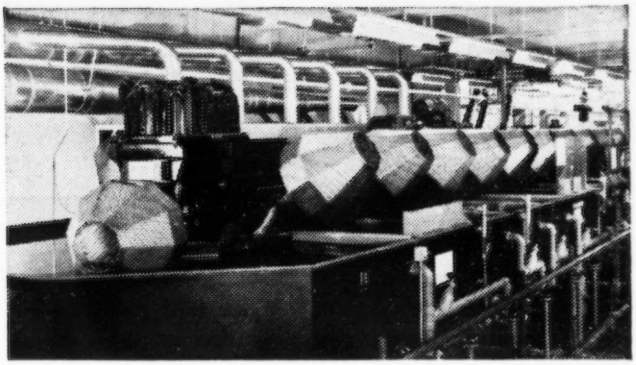
OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.



A special over-the-road trailer and stillages to carry 20ft. and 30ft. ISO containers was shipped to Vienna recently from Quay Handling Ltd., Wimborne. This is a trial order placed with Quay agents in Vienna, C. & E. Tree Ltd., by Anton Rohrhofer KG, sole road haulage concessionaires for Austrian Federal Railways, to demonstrate the Quay system of container handling on Austrian roads.

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries



An Efco automatic barrel pickling and burnishing machine at the Royal Mint. A similar machine is to be supplied by Efco's Electro-Chemical Engineering Division to Vereinigte Deutsche Metallwerke AG, Westfalen, in the Federal Republic of Germany.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LIST.

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal *sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal *should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.*

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Common agricultural policy

THE TEXTS of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes.*

The French texts of the Regulations may be seen on application to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7174).

WINES

Regulation (CEE) No. 1333/70 fixes the mean prices for production in the wines sector (*Journal Officiel* No. L148 dated July 8, 1970).

POULTRYMEAT

Regulation (CEE) No. 1352/70 fixes the supplementary amounts for live and slaughtered fowl (*Journal Officiel* No. L150 dated July 10, 1970).

EGGS

Regulation (CEE) No. 1353/70 fixes the supplementary amounts for egg products (*Journal Officiel* No. L150 dated July 10, 1970).

Rules of competition

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 1, 1970 (page 914) contained an announcement about an application for clearance of an agreement between l'Association syndicale belge de la parfumerie (ASPA), Brussels, and its members, manufacturers, general agents and concessionaries relating to the sale of perfumery and toilet products in Belgium. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L148 dated July 8, 1970, contains the text of the Commission's **Decision No. 70/333/CEE** on this agreement.

The *Board of Trade Journal* dated January 10, 1969 (page 107) contained an announcement about an application for clearance of an agreement by Kodak-Pathé SA of Paris on behalf of Kodak-Pathé SA of Paris, Kodak AG of Stuttgart, Kodak SA of Brussels, Kodak SpA of Milan and Kodak NV of La Haye. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L147 dated July 7, 1970 contains the text of the Commission's **Decision No. 70/332/CEE** on this agreement.

The French texts of these Decisions may be seen on application to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7174).

ECGD LOCAL ADDRESSES

The address of the Export Credits Guarantee Department is Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2 (01-606 6699). *The department has* 20 *local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom. A list is given on page* 488 *of February* 25 *issue of the* Board of Trade Journal.

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FRANCE

Modifications to customs tariff

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 1 announced amendments to the Customs tariff in accordance with certain EEC Regulations, with effect from July 1, 1970, which in some cases will only apply until further notice or December 31, 1970 at the latest.

The following Tariff numbers show changes in description of items or rates: 08.02D, 17.04, 20.06 BII a 2, ex 20.06 BII c1ec and c2, ex 28.40 BII, ex 29.02 AIII, ex 56.01A, ex 60.05 AII, ex 60.06B., ex 61.01 and ex 61.02B. The additional notes of Chapter 27 (para. 5) also show amendments.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 423/408/288) where the full French text may be seen.

SPAIN

Customs Tariff

SILICON METAL

THE SPANISH *State Gazette of July* 4 announced the following amendment to the Spanish Customs Tariff.

Tariff Heading	Description	Definitive Duty	Transitory Duty
		Per cent	Per cent
28.04 C 4	Silicon metal	13	1
	From July 5, 1971		10

PETROCHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Notice was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 22 (page 1131) of a temporary amendment to the Spanish Customs Tariff, valid until March 31 on the following petrochemical products. The Spanish *State Gazette* of July 4 announced that the period of validity has been extended to September 30, 1970.

Tariff heading	Description	Duty
29.01-A 1	Butadiene	Nil
29.01-B 4	Ethylbenzene	9·5%
29.01-B 5	Styrene	Nil
29.04-B 2	Mono-propylene glycol	5·2%
29.08-D	Ethylene glycol	4·5%
29.08-G	Dipropylene-glycol	13%
29.09-B	Propyleneoxide	13%
29.15-D 1	Dimethyl terphthalate	Nil
29.22-A 4	Hexamethylenediamine monomer adipate	Nil
29.27-B	Acrylonitrile (monomer)	Nil
29.35-G	Caprolactame	Nil
39.01-E 1	Hexamethylene-diamine adipate polymers	11·5
39.01-E 2	Other polyamides	11·5
39.01-G	Ethylene-glycol polyterephthalate	4·5%
39.01-H	Liquid products of polyaddition alkyds oxides (other than polyethylene-glycols) excluding polyaddition-polycondensation products	Nil
39.02-C 1	Styrene polymers and copolymers, in form of liquid, paste, blocks, lumps, powders, granules, flakes and similar bulk forms	23·5%
39.02-G 1	Acrylonitrile copolymers	Nil
39.02-H 1	Polyvinyl-butyral and polyvinyl-formal	Nil

Import quotas

ACRYLIC FIBRES AND YARNS

THE SPANISH *State Gazette* of July 4 announced the following import quota for acrylic fibres and yarns free from minimum specific duty valid until December 31, 1970.

Tariff Heading	Description	Quota in tons
56.01 A 3 56.02 A 3 56.04 A 3 56.05 A 3	Acrylic fibres and yarns	7,000

MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL PULP

Notice was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated January 14, (page 126) of the following import quotas with a customs duty of 3 per cent valid until June 30, 1970. The Spanish *State Gazette* of July 4 announced that the validity period has been extended to December 31, 1970.

Tariff Heading	Description	Quota in tons
47.01 A	Mechanical pulp	90,000
47.01 B 1 a	Unbleached sulphate chemical pulp	100,000
47.01 B 2 a	Unbleached bisulphite chemical pulp	30,000

WASTE PAPER AND PAPERBOARD

Notice was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 12, 1969 (page 1326) of the following import quota for waste paper and paperboard with a 3 per cent import duty and specific duty of 0·10 Pesetas per kilo valid until July 31, 1970. The Spanish *State Gazette* of July 4 announced that the period of validity has been extended to December 31, 1970.

Tariff Heading	Description	Quota in tons
47.02	Waste paper and paperboard fit only for use in paper-making	200,000

Inquiries about these notices should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460, 462).

Another mammoth shipment of Vauxhall cars – 1,192 of them – waiting to be loaded aboard the ss 'Giannas N' at Avonmouth for shipment to Canada, where Vauxhalls are said to have been the leading British cars since 1958. This latest consignment consisted of 930 Viva saloons, 133 Viva estate cars and 129 Victor saloons.

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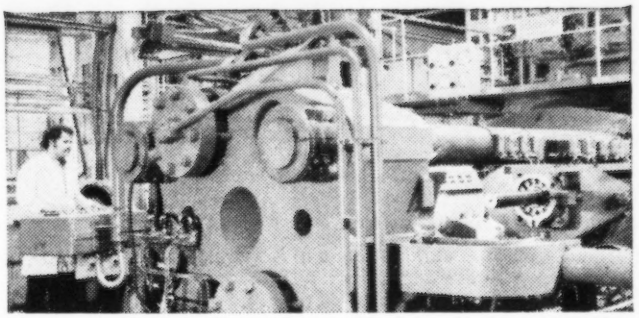
Customs Tariff

IN THE *State Gazette* of July 6, the Spanish authorities announced the following duty reductions valid until September 30, 1970.

Tariff Heading	Description	Transitory Duty	
		Existing Rate	Percentage Reduction
01.02	Live animals of the bovine species:		
A	Selected stock for breeding purposes	2%	100
B 2 a	Female, less than 3 years old	2%	100
B 2 b	Male, not more than one year old, weighing not more than 125 kg.	4%	100
B 2 c	Other	10·5%	100
	Fish, fresh (live or dead) chilled or frozen:		
03.01 A	Tunny and other tunas, frozen	6%	100
03.02 A	Cod	10%	100
07.06 A	Yucca and manioc	12%	100
09.01 A	Coffee, not roasted	22·5%	100
12.01 B 3	Soya beans	2·5%	100
12.03 B 2	Sainfoin, lucerne, bent-grass, canary-grass, orchard-grass, and fescue seeds	3·5%	100
12.03 B 3	Aubergine, onion, bean, melon and water melon seeds	3·5%	100
12.03 B 4	Clover, vetch, cabbage, tomato, cauliflower and capsicum seeds	16%	100
12.03 B 5	Sugar-beet seeds	16%	100
18.01 A	Cocoa beans, raw	26·5%	100
23.01 A	Flours and meals, of meat and offals; greaves	2%	100
23.01 B	Flours and meals of fish	2%	100
23.04 B	Oil-cake, etc., other	2%	100
25.03 C	Sulphur of all kinds, other than sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur: other	4%	100
Ex 27.04	Coke and semi-coke for steel manufactures only	12%	100
Ex 28.30 A 2	Calcium chloride only	19%	80
29.02 A 9	Vinyl chloride	26%	40
29.04 B 3	Other polyhydric alcohols and halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated, nitrosated and mixed derivatives of such alcohols	13%	60
29.06 A 1	Phenol and its salts	16%	100
29.14 D	Acrylic and methacrylic acids, their salts and esters	25%	60
29.23 D 1	Glutamic acid and its salts	32·5%	100
29.30 A	Isocyanates	4·5%	100
Ex 38.11 B 2	Weedkillers, only, excepting chlorate and 2-4 dichlorophenoxy acetic acid derivatives	6%	100
38.14	Anti-knock preparations, oxidation inhibitors, gum inhibitors, viscosity improvers, anti-corrosive preparations and similar prepared additives for mineral oils	16%	50
44.03 E	Wood in the rough, other	10·5%	2% *ad val.*
44.04 B	Wood roughly squared or half-squared, etc., other	10·5%	2% *ad val.*
73.02 C	Ferro-alloys: ferro chromium, containing less than 0·1% of carbon	12·5%	100
73.02 F	Ferro-alloys: other	2%	100
Ex 73.15 B 2 b	Coils for re-rolling of stainless steel, only	12%	100
Ex 73.15 B 2 e	Hoop and strip, of stainless steel only	15%	80
Ex 73.15 B 2 f 3	Other sheets and plates, of stainless steel only	20%	70
75.05	Electro plating anodes, of nickel, wrought or unwrought, including those produced by electrolysis	4·5%	100
76.01 A 1	Unwrought aluminium; aluminium waste and scrap: unalloyed	15%	100
76.01 A 2	Unwrought aluminium; aluminium waste and scrap: alloyed	14%	100
Ex 78.01	Unwrought lead: excepting waste and scrap	3%	100
Chapter 84	Parts and spare parts for the manufacture of self-propelled harvesters and tractors only	(Various)	50
Ex 84.25 B	Threshers, only those forming part of self-propelled harvesters	10·5%	100
84-25 C 1 a	Combine harvester threshers: for cereals and seeds, self-propelled	20%	70
Chapter 87	Parts and spare parts for the manufacture of self-propelled harvesters and tractors only	(Various)	50
87.01 B 1	Tractors (other than those falling within heading No. 87.07) track-laying with a cylinder capacity of 6,000 cc or less	23%	100

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 M.74.U (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).



The latest extrusion press at the works of Fielding & Platt Ltd., the Gloucester hydraulic engineers, a member of the Redman Heenan International group of companies. The press together with a 25 tons Section Stretcher and Extrusion Handling Gear is being supplied to Cuivre et Alliages at Ham, about 80 miles north of Paris.

Opening of global quotas

THE SPANISH global quotas for 1970 were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 4. The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas for the second half of 1970. Applications should be presented from July 15 to August 15.

Quota No.	Goods	Value of licences for which applications are invited
		Pesetas
13	Varnishes, inks, pigments and similar preparations	21,175,000
14	Perfumery, toilet and cosmetic preparations	12,100,000
16	Phenoplast and furane resins	27,225,000
17	Aminoplasts	18,150,000
18	Other condensation, poly condensation and polyaddition products	18,150,000
20	Polyvinyl chloride	18,150,000
22	Manufactures of artificial plastic materials of cellulose esters and of artificial resins	27,225,000
23	Non-liberalized wood manufactures	8,167,500
25	Yarns of miscellaneous textile fibres	9,982,500
27	Fabrics of miscellaneous textile fibres	46,343,000
28	Tulle, lace, velvet and knitted goods	10,587,500
29	Special fabrics	9,589,250
30	Carpets and rugs	4,537,500
31	Readymade clothing	12,100,000
32	Other textile manufactures	7,562,500
33	Articles of porcelain and glass	16,940,000
34	Imitation jewellery	5,142,500
35	Containers of iron or steel	12,100,000
36	Stoves, heating apparatus, cookers (including those also connected to central heating), cooking rings, boilers, plate heaters and other similar non-electric apparatus for domestic use and parts, of cast iron, iron or steel	6,655,000
42	Cutlery and table sets of iron or steel	12,100,000

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).

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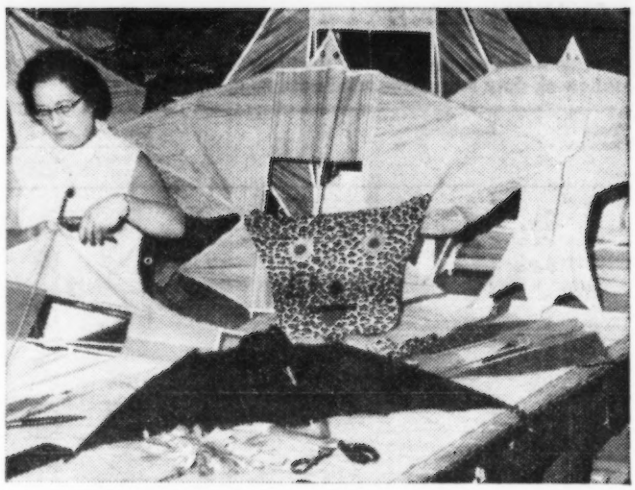

One of the more unusual export items is kites. Brookite Ltd., of London, one of the leading manufacturers, have expanded its exports since the war from almost nothing to the point where the company now sells between 35 and 40 per cent of its production abroad. Brookite produces a range of more than 50 different kites, and its largest markets are Canada, the United States and Australia. The company have now been making kites for over 70 years.

PORTUGAL

Amendments to the import tariff

PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, First Series No. 141 of June 19, 1970 published Decree Law 279/70 which authorized the following amendments to the Import Tariff.

1. Preliminary instructions, amended as follows:
Article 5. Paragraph 2.

'In the case of *ad valorem* duties the provisions of this Article do not apply to medicaments, the duties of which are based on the selling prices to the public, in accordance with the Note to heading 30.03 of the import tariff.'

2. BN 3306 Tariff Sub-heading 03

The specific duties in the last paragraph of the Note to 33:06:03 now apply [330 escudos per kg under maximum tariff; 165 escudos under the minimum tariff]. The *ad valorem* duties and the first paragraph of the Note are deleted.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 460/462).

EAST AFRICA

Customs tariff amendments

DETAILS OF the East African customs tariff changes referred to in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 1, 1970, page 29 are now available. The list of items affected is too long to be reproduced here, but these items fall broadly within the following headings:

Foodstuffs and beverages; soap; oilseeds; greases; matches; sanitary ware and ironmongery; skins; personal and other ornaments; yarns; textiles and clothing; fishing nets; chemicals; toiletries; leatherware; precious and imitation jewellery; wire and cables; toys and games and furniture.

These changes are being published in full by the new computerized Export Intelligence Service and information is also available from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

NIGERIA

Import licensing regulations

LEGAL NOTICE No. 62 of 1970, Open General Licence (All Countries) No. 1 of 1970 (Amendment) Notice, 1970, published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette* of June 13, the effective date being April 20, amends, Part A of Schedule 2 of the Open General Licence (All Countries) No. 1 of 1970 (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 6, 1970, Pages 1281-1282) to the following extent:

SCHEDULE 2
Part A – Goods (including produce) excepted from this licence

Item	Commodity	Import List Group	Item No.
(a) By the deletion of the following item:			
8	Butter	023	00
(b) By the amendment of item 51 to read as follows:			
51	Soya bean, cotton seed, olive, sunflower seed, rape, colza and mustard seed	421	90
(c) By the amendment of item 190 to read as follows:			
190	Radio gramophones, not combined with television receivers	724	22
(d) By the addition of the following new entries:			
275	Meat and edible meat offals (including poultry and game but excluding poultry liver), salted, in brine, dried or smoked:		
	(a) Bacon and ham	012	10
	(b) Other	012	90
276	Crustaceans and molluscs, whether in shell or not, fresh (live or dead), chilled, frozen, salted, in brine or dried; crustaceans in shell simply boiled in water; caught or landed by vessels other than:— (a) Nigerian owned vessels (b) Vessels registered in Nigeria (c) Vessels flying the Nigerian flag	031	30
277	Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split (for example peas, beans and lentils)	054	20
278	Vegetables, roots or tubers, preserved or prepared, not elsewhere specified, whether or not in air tight containers	055	59
279	Mosquito coil	599	22
280	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics of cotton (other than terry towelling or similar terry fabrics of cotton falling within Tariff heading No. 55.07/09 and fabrics falling within Tariff heading No. 58.05)	652	23
281	Woven fabric of cotton; white (bleached)	652	25
282	Woven fabric of cotton: printed	652	26
283	Woven fabric of cotton: piece-dyed	652	27
284	Woven fabric of cotton: colour-woven	652	28
285	Woven fabric of cotton: other (not including narrow or special fabrics)	652	29
286	Woven fabric of silk or of noil silk or of other waste silk	653	19
287	Woven labels, badges and the like (not embroidered), in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size	654	02
288	Bed linen, table linen, altar linen, napkins and pillow cases	656	94
289	Other made-up textile articles not elsewhere specified, that is, other made-up textile articles falling within Tariff heading No. 62.02	656	99
290	Beads falling within Tariff heading No. 70.19B	665	83
291	Vacuum flasks and other vacuum vessels, complete with cases; parts thereof other than glass inners	899	97
292	Wooden picture frames, photograph frames, mirror frames and the like falling under Tariff heading No. 44.20	632	70
293	Household utensils of wood falling under Tariff heading No. 44.24	632	70
294	Standard lamps, table lamps and other lighting fittings of wood; articles of furniture, of wood, not falling within Chapter 94 of Schedule 1 to the Customs Tariff Act 1965; caskets, cigarette boxes, trays, fruit bowls, ornaments and other fancy articles, of wood; cases for cutlery, for drawing instruments or for violins, and similar receptacles, of wood; articles of wood for personal use or adornment, of a kind normally carried in the pocket, in the handbag or on the persons; parts of the foregoing articles, of wood; falling within Tariff heading No. 44.27	632	70
295	Woven fabrics of metal thread or of metallized yarn, of a kind used in articles of apparel, as furnishing fabrics or the like	653	90
296	Hunting and sporting ammunition	571	40

Explanatory Note:
(*This note is not part of the above Notice, but is intended to explain its purpose*)
This Notice amends Part A of Schedule 2 of the Open General Import Licence (All Countries) No. 1 of 1970 by adding thereto some other goods in respect of which, before importation into Nigeria, importers are required to obtain specific import licence. It also excludes butter from Part A of the said Schedule 2 and makes other minor corrections thereto.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room* 437, *Board of Trade,* 1 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1 (*Tel.* 01-222 7877, *Ext.* 2653/6) *and not to HMSO.*

ZAMBIA

Suspension of duties

THE ZAMBIA Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) (No. 7) and (No. 8) Regulations, 1970, amend, with effect from January 31, and June 30, 1970 respectively, the Schedule to the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1970 (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 25, page 560) to the following extent:

Amendment (No. 7)

Heading No.	Description of goods	Effective Rate of Duty
By the insertion of the following item:		
Ex 39.00.69	Regenerated cellulose, cut to size in original mill wrappers or mill reels, for use in packing goods	Free

Amendment (No. 8)

Heading No.	Description of goods	Effective Rate of Duty
By the deletion of the following:		
Ex 40.11.61	Other motor vehicle tyres having sectional width of 12 inches or more or a rim diameter of 23 inches or more	K0.10 per lb.
Ex 40.11.62	Other motor vehicle tubes designed for use with tyres having a sectional width of 11 inches or more or a rim diameter of 23 inches or more	K0.10 per lb.
and the substitution therefor of the following:		
Ex 40.11.61	Other motor vehicle tyres of such sizes as may be determined by the Minister	K0.10 per lb.
Ex 40.11.62	Other motor vehicle tubes of such sizes as may be determined by the Minister	K0.10 per lb.
By the insertion of the following items:		
Ex 19.08.00	Biscuits, when imported by persons approved by the Minister and under such conditions as the Controller may determine	Free
Ex 73.29.90	Tyre protection and automobile skid chains	Free

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 471/2/3.)

LEBANON

Prohibition of foreign poultry eggs

THE LEBANESE Minister of Agriculture has issued a decision prohibiting the entry, transport and transit of foreign poultry eggs into or across Lebanon.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

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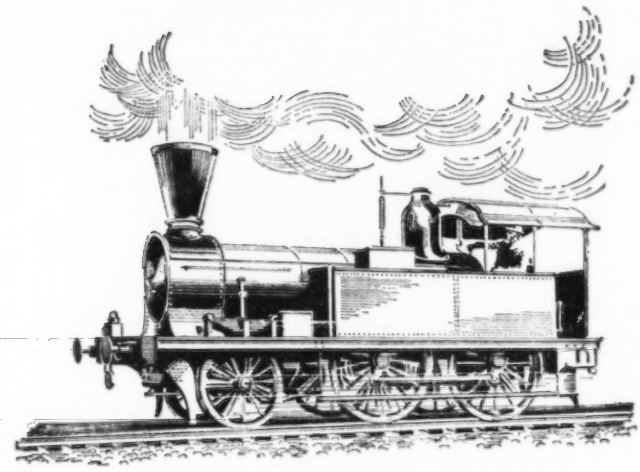
locomotive in 1863



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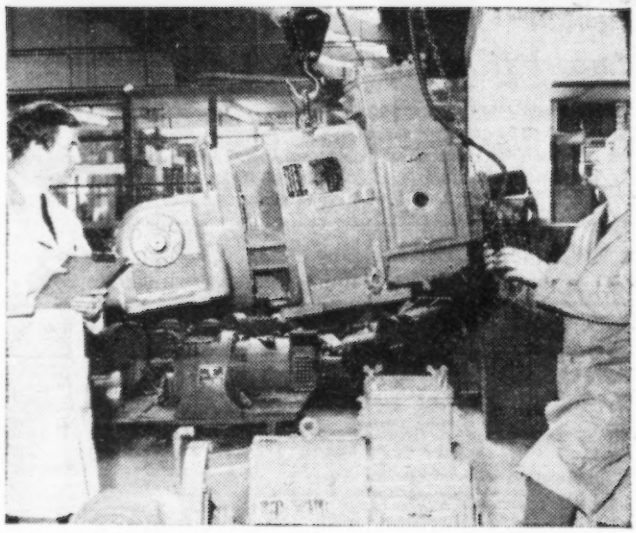

Two high-efficiency, helical-worm, right-angle gear motors destined for Chile, being tested before despatch at the Aylesbury works of Electropower Gears Ltd., a Rotork Controls Group company. The units are part of the indrive sections of a bleached craft pulp making machine being supplied to the Province of Arauco by Printing & Paper Drives Ltd., London.

ISRAEL

Regulations on sale of seeds

SECTIONS 6 and 7 of the Israeli Seeds Regulations (Sales) 1964 and the third and fifth Supplements to these Regulations have been amended.

Regulations on fuel products

UNDER SECTIONS 2 and 6 of the Israeli Emergency Regulations (Compulsory Payments) 1958, an Order has been made to establish the rate of taxation for fuel products and the manner of their assessment.

An amendment has also been made in Part A, section 2 of the Commodities and Services (Control) Order (Maximum Prices for Fuel Products) and Fuel Substances are also now declared to be subjec t to control.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

IRAN

Tariff amendment for liquid gas cylinders

FURTHER TO the Iranian Ministry of Economy announcement regarding the importation of liquid gas cylinders under Tariff 722, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 1, 1970, the Ministry have now announced that the importation of cylinders with a capacity of less than 15 kilogrammes shall, as before, require the agreement of the Ministry of Economy.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420 and 475).

COUNTRIES GROUPED BY CONTINENTS

The use of an alphabetical sequence as an easy reference has been found impracticable in the compilation of Tariff Customs and Import Regulations of overseas countries. Every attempt is made therefore to group countries by continents as far as possible. Countries are listed alphabetically on the Contents page.

IRAQ

Attestation of signatures on documents

THE BOARD OF TRADE has received an English translation of a new Law, No. 52 of 1970, which has been enacted in Iraq regarding the attestation of signatures on Iraqi and foreign documents and deeds.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 3454).

MALAYSIA

Double taxation

THE MALAYSIAN Government has given notice terminating the Double Taxation Agreement with the United Kingdom and has indicated its desire to conclude a new agreement. The existing agreement will accordingly cease to have effect in the United Kingdom from April, 1971. The present agreement was signed on August 30, 1963 and extended and modified in 1967.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 309, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2143) quoting reference CRE 26758.

Import control

THE MALAYSIAN *Government Gazette* of July 2, 1970, published the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) (Amendment) (No. 10) Order, 1970, which amends the Second Schedule to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) Order, 1969, by the addition of the following:

Heading No.	Description of goods	Country
97.04 110	Playing cards in packs of 4 suits of 13 cards each	All countries

This amendment means that the goods shown are now subject to special licensing when imported into the States of Malaya from any country.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be made to the Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Exts. 401, 468, 469).

THAILAND

Customs tariff

THE GOVERNMENT of Thailand has announced amendments to the Customs Tariff. These changes came into effect on July 1, 1970. The tariff has been raised on a number of products, particularly foodstuffs and beverages, chemicals, textiles, electrical goods and motor vehicles and their components.

For details of the changes, inquiries should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468, 469, 401).

EXPORT HANDBOOKS

The Board of Trade has issued four Export Handbooks – 'Services for British Exporters', 'ECGD Credit Insurance and Financial Support Services', Organization for Overseas Marketing' and Agency Legislation and Practice Abroad'. Together they contain over 300 pages of information that every exporter should have. To get as many free copies of these four Handbooks as you require for day-to-day use by your export staff, write now to Information Division, United Kingdom Publicity Section (707), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

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AUSTRALIA

Dumping cash securities on acetone

THE BOARD OF TRADE has been notified by the British High Commission in Canberra that interim anti-dumping action, in the form of cash securities, has been introduced by the Australian Department of Customs and Excise on acetone which is entered into Australia for home consumption on and after July 1, 1970.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2319), quoting reference number CRE 1193/70.

Dumping of sorbitol aqueous solution

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 15, 1970, giving details of tariff changes on the above product following a Tariff Board inquiry.

We have now been notified by the British High Commission in Canberra that as a result of the imposition of support duty on sorbitol aqueous solution of 70 per cent strength, anti-dumping action will cease on these goods when entered into Australia for home consumption on and after July 3, 1970.

Other sorbitol aqueous solution will however remain subject to dumping duty.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2319), quoting reference number 559/69.

A consignment of 200 Pop, point of purchase, display bins, an entirely new type of sales and merchandising unit, being loaded at the Coventry warehouse of the Volumatic Co. for dispatch to the Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery Ltd., in South Africa. Developed by the Volumatic Co., Pop display bins are now in use throughout the world. The company has taken out world wide patents and is currently negotiating licensing agreements in North America.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE

The International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, which helps developing countries in the field of export promotion, was set up in May 1964, by the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), who now operate it jointly with the member States of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The four main spheres of operations are those of training in export promotion; the carrying out of market surveys in developed countries; a trade promotion advisory service; and a publications programme. The Centre's services are made available free of charge of all developing countries.

For further information write or phone the United Kingdom Liaison Officer: Miss E. P. M. Baggs, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.1 (Tel, 01-222 7877, Ext. 2438).

The Lep Group of Companies have increased storage capacity for export cargo at their depot at the London International Freight Terminal, with the installation of a heavy duty shelving system designed to accommodate over 500 48 in. x 40 in. pallets at three shelf levels. Picture shows export cargo being stored on the new three-tier shelving system with the aid of a Long Reach fork lift truck.

Tariff Board inquiry on pyrethrum

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of pyrethrum (tariff item 13.03.900).

This reference has been made as a result of representations by local industry.

Details of the tariff item under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel 01-248 5757, Ext. 468/469 and 401).

This matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra, which has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance has to be made to the Australian authorities not later than August 3, 1970.

Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2319) quoting reference No. CRE 1182/70.

Tariff Board Inquiry on ceramic tableware

THE Australian Minister for Trade and Industry has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of ceramic tableware (tariff items 69.11 and 69.12).

This reference is of departmental origin.

Details of the tariff items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable, may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, EC4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468/469 and 401).

This matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra, which has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance has to be made to the Australian authorities not later than August 10, 1970. Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, SW1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2319, quoting reference No. CRE 1211/70).

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4

NEW ZEALAND

Emergency Protection Authority reports

COPIES OF the following New Zealand Emergency Protection Authority reports have now been received, and are available from the Commercial and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321).

Tariff Item	Description
92.01.01	Pianos
85.10.03	Flashlights or torches

Tariff and Development Board report

COPIES OF the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report have now been received and are available from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321).

Tariff Item	Description
59.12.03	Cotton based impregnated anti-corrosive and lagging tape

Customs Tariff inquiry—measuring instruments and parts

IN ITS Report to the New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce, arising from an inquiry concerning duty and import licensing in respect of certain chart temperature recorders (Ex T. I. 90.23.00) the Tariff and Development Board recommended continuation of import control on these goods until such times as there could be a review of the wider field of related instruments and apparatus.

This recommendation was accepted by the New Zealand Government and the Tariff and Development Board has now been requested by the Minister of Customs to inquire into and report on what form of protection, if any, by way of customs duties and/or import licensing should be accorded to the manufacture in New Zealand of the various instruments, apparatus and parts and accessories enumerated in the Schedule to this Notice.

The public inquiry will take place in Wellington on Tuesday, October 13, 1970, at 10.30 a.m. Typewritten statements (12 copies) should be lodged with Mr. O. A. Black, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than Friday, September 25, 1970. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses,' which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., P.O. Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand, telegraphic address 'Transtrade,' Tel. Wellington 43-706; (the BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member. Details may be obtained from the BTANZ) and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2321), quoting reference CRE 723/69.

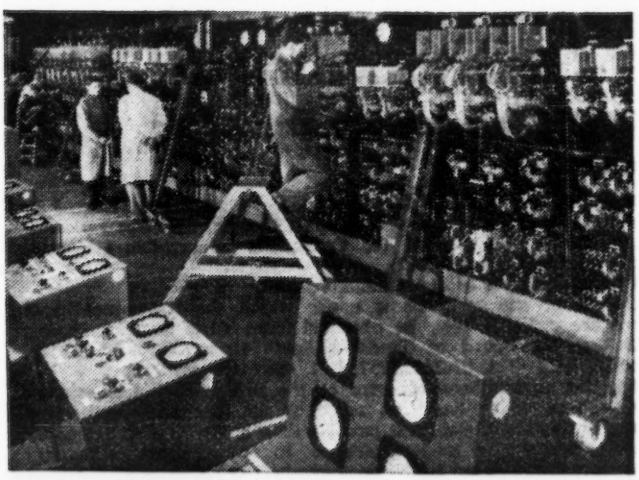
Number	Description	Rates of duty		
		British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
90.23.00	Hydrometers and similar instruments; thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, psychrometers, recording or not; any combination of these instruments	Free	12½%*	25%
90.24	Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking or automatically controlling the flow, depth, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases, or for automatically controlling temperature (for example, pressure gauges, thermostats, level gauges, flow meters, heat meters, automatic oven-draught regulators), not being articles falling within heading No. 90.14:			
90.24.01	Temperature controllers peculiar to use with refrigerating apparatus	Free	15%	25%
90.24.09	Other	Free	20%	25%
90.25.00	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis (such as polarimeters, refractometers, spectrometers, gas analysis apparatus); instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking viscosity, porosity expansion, surface tension or the like (such as viscometers, porosimeters, expansion meters); instruments and apparatus for measuring or checking quantities of heat, light or sound (such as photometers (including exposure meters), calorimeters); microtomes	Free	20%	25%
90.28.00	Electrical measuring, checking, analysing or automatically controlling instruments and apparatus	Free	20%	25%
Ex 90.29.00	Parts or accessories suitable for use solely or principally with one or more of the articles falling within heading No. 90.23, 90.24 or 90.28	The rates applicable to the articles for which the parts or accessories have been designed.		

*Pursuant to GATT 'Kennedy Round' negotiations this rate is to be progressively reduced to 7½ per cent.

GUYANA

Double taxation

GUYANA HAS given notice terminating the Double Taxation Agreement with the United Kingdom (SR & O 1947 No. 1773) and has indicated its desire to make a new Agreement. The existing Agreement will accordingly cease to have effect in the United Kingdom from April, 1971.



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THE METAL PERFORATORS J. & E. POOL LTD. invite perforating inquiries from industry.-J. & F. Pool Ltd., Hayle, Cornwall. Tel. Hayle 3212. Telex 45286.

ARGENTINA

Temporary prohibition of fertilizer imports: Correction

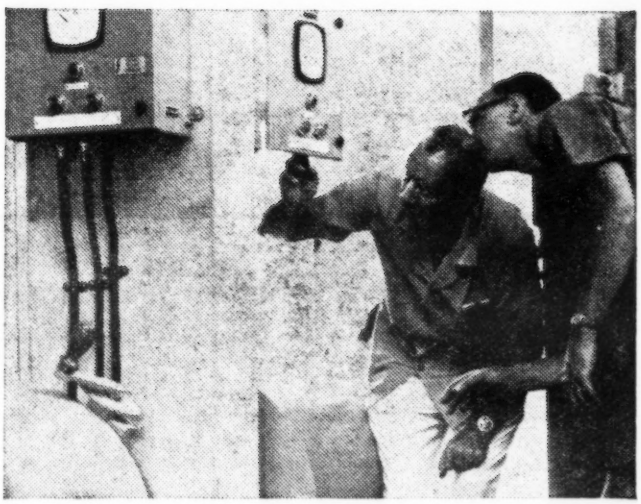
THE JULY 15 issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* (page 142) listed fertilizers whose importation into Argentina is temporarily prohibited.

The fifth product listed (tariff item 31.02.02.11) was wrongly described; the correct description is 'Mixtures of the products falling within heading 31.02 with ammonium chloride, with or without fillers'.

CANADA

Shipments from UK during dock strike

THE CANADIAN Department of National Revenue have advised that if because of the United Kingdom dock strike direct shipment of goods from Britain to Canada is not possible they will allow goods normally entitled to British preferential tariff treatment to be transhipped from European ports without loss of preferential privilege provided they are destined without a further transhipment for a port in Canada. Shipments must, of course, be covered by through Bills of Lading or other suitable documentary evidence to show that the goods were originally intended for Canada.



Allen West have supplied the starters which will shortly bring to an end years' long water rationing in Lusaka, Zambia. Picture shows Mr. J. A. Dunbar, resident director and manager, Allen West (Zambia) (right) and Mr. R. Bradford, a consultant engineer for the Kafue scheme, inspecting some of the AW equipment in the main intake pump station.

Report on Overseas Trade

Prepared by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade

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UNITED STATES

Origin marking on cast iron pipe and fittings

THE UNITED STATES Bureau of Customs is considering whether cast iron pipe and fittings should be required to be marked to indicate country of origin.

The Bureau will consider any written comments submitted to the Commissioner of Customs, Bureau of Customs, Washington DC, 20226, not later than August 6, 1970.

Further details may be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, United States Section, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2397), ref. FR 9.7.70.

Labelling and advertising of distilled spirits

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of April 8, 1970, gave notice of a proposed revision of the regulations governing the labelling and advertising of distilled spirits in the United States. These proposals have now been withdrawn and superseded by a new set of rules, again in tentative form.

Comments have been requested by the Internal Revenue Service before July 24, 1970. Further details may be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2404). (Ref. FR24.6.70).

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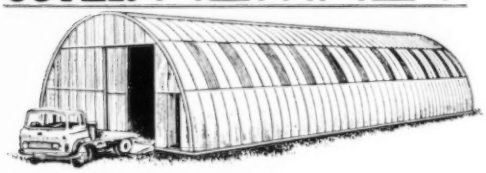

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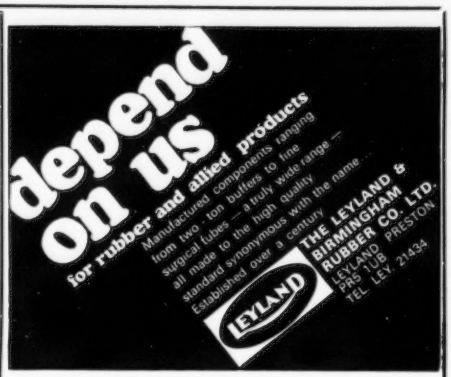
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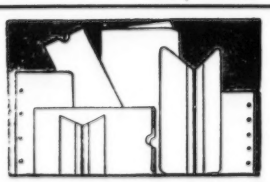

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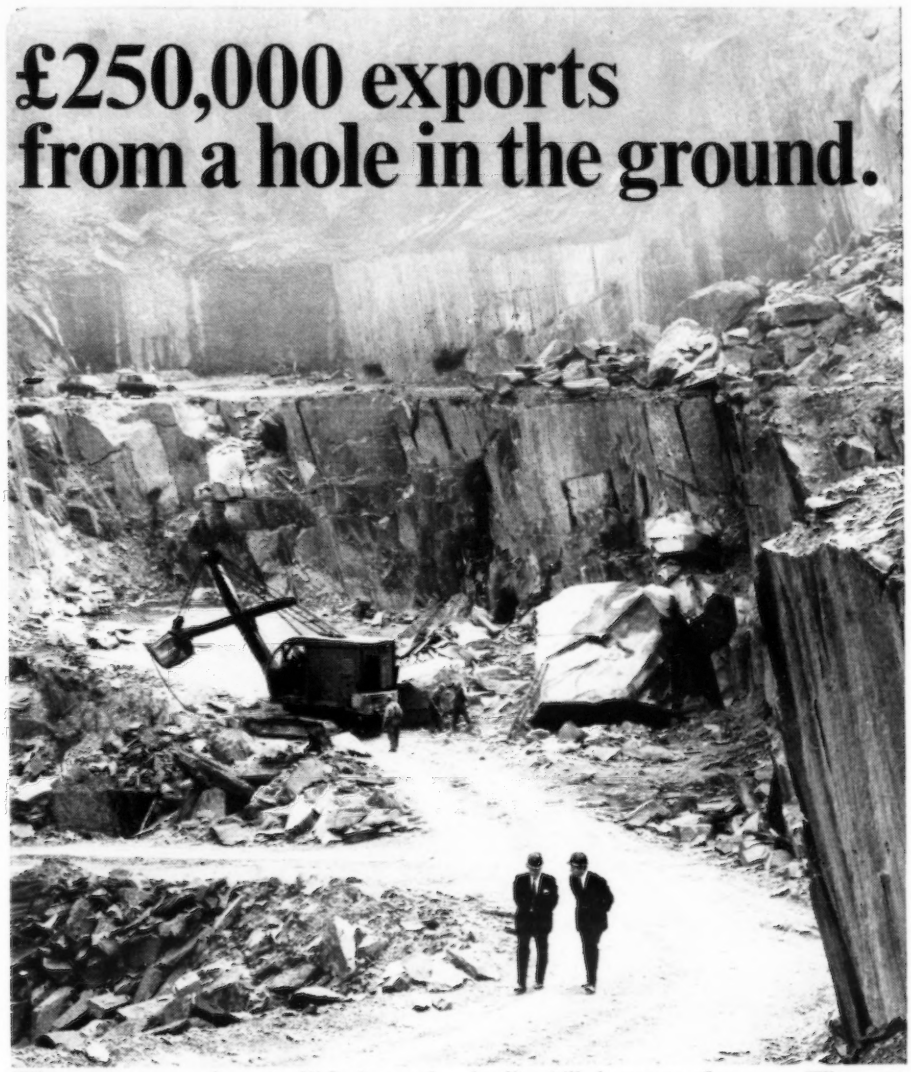
£250,000 exports from a hole in the ground.



Whatever your product, you'll find growth markets overseas. This is the view of managing director David W, whose marketing company has revived a pre-1914 tradition of large-scale slate exporting. We talked to him at a slate quarry in Furness.

Interviewer: What are the outlets for slate these days?

David W: Mostly roofing and flooring, and facing for churches, office blocks, underpasses, any kind of largish construction. Insulating switchboards is another application, and many new ones are on the way. We think slate granules have an interesting future on roofing felts. Almost all our export slate is going for building.

Slate is expensive to ship. Was this why the export trade died?

David W: The very high labour content for loading killed exports after 1914. When we began looking at exporting again in 1965, we designed a special collapsible loading box. That, combined with new methods of mechanical loading, put the thing back on a viable basis.

What made you re-start exporting in 1965?

David W: The economic doldrums at home, and a shortage of slate in France.

You started there, but now you've expanded into other markets?

David W: We're also selling in Denmark, Holland, Germany, Iceland — and now U.S.A., which has very big potential. We were up to £250,000 overseas last year, and we think we can double that in time.

How do you develop a new market?

David W: We get help from the British Embassies and we appoint an agent.

Has your ECGD cover helped you expand?

David W: We very soon found we needed this. Each cargo we ship is worth around £20,000 and we often have two cargoes outstanding. If a customer defaulted we'd be in bad trouble. We also plan to use the ECGD comprehensive bank guarantee so that we can raise bank finance for exports at Bank Rate. It's expensive building up export markets. We're very glad of this help through ECGD.

Are you optimistic about the future?

David W: In this trade you take the long view. The first shipment of slate from this quarry was in 1688. Its peak production year was 1863. With a lot of effort, we might begin to approach that size of output again in the nineteen-seventies.

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